The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

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JAPAN SCORES HUGE SUCCESS IN SHANSI AREA

5,000 Enemy Troops Killed and 7,600 Taken Prisoners in Spring Campaign

RESULTS ARE ANNOUNCED

Japanese Forces Crushed Chiang Army Numbering 80,000 in North China Sector

Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Saturday announced the crushing on all sides of Chiang Kai-shek's 24th Group Army, numbering 80,000, which had been entrenched on the Shansi-Honan provincial border, thus bringing the spring campaign to a successful conclusion.

The announcement follows:

"Imperial Army Forces have been conducting the operations since the middle part of April against the Chiang Kai-shek 24th Group Army, numbering about 80,000, entrenched on the Shansi-Honan provincial border, and the Chinese Communist troops, numbering about 15,000, active on the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei provincial border. The enemy troops have thus been crushed at every corner. The composite results realized by the Japanese Forces up to April 28 follow:

"1. Damage done to the enemy:

"About 5,000 dead bodies were abandoned and about 7,600 taken prisoners, from Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly-organized 5th Army.

"The main war trophies consisted of 19 guns of various kinds, about 200 heavy and light machine-guns and about 4,000 rifles.

"2. Damage to our side:

"96 were killed in action."

Tungyaotsi Captured

Domei

SOUTHERN SHANSI FRONT, May 1.—Japanese units completely occupied Tungyaotsi, southeast of Linhsien, at dawn yesterday after severe hand-to-hand fighting with approximately 1,500 enemy remnants of the 40th Army.

The attack on Tungyaotsi was started at dawn, April 29 by the Sakai, Innami and Tamura units which penetrated the town early the same morning after reducing permanent enemy positions and overcoming stubborn enemy resistance.

The following war results were achieved by the Japanese units:

Bodies left behind	1,400
Prisoners of war	100
Trench mortars	3
Heavy Machine-guns	3
Light Machine-guns	2
Rifles	250
Many others	

War Results Given

Domei

HONAN-SHANSI FRONT, May 1.—Successful war results achieved by the Japanese Forces advancing northward in the 1943 spring Taihsing campaign up to date were disclosed here today.

The war results follow: 3,469 captives, 1,000 dead bodies left behind, and booty comprising 1,193 rifles, 25,800 rounds of rifle shots, 181 pistols, 18 automatic rifles, 46 light machine-guns, 2 heavy machine-guns, 3 trench mortars, 1,839 hand-grenades, 91 bayonets, 23 gasmasks, 8 telegraphic instruments, 2,100 uniforms, etc., 305 horses and 4 dynamos.

Welcome Japanese Forces

Domei

LINGCHWAN, SOUTH SHANSI PROVINCE, May 1.—Posters welcoming Japanese Forces pasted up along the streets and walls of the town, are an indication of early reconstruction in Lingchwan which was wrested by Japanese Forces from the Chungking 27th Army on April 20.

Hearing of the kindness of the Imperial Forces, the population of the town are returning here in large numbers from their refuge in mountains. The initial reconstruction work has been already started by the townspeople.

Prior to Japanese occupation of the town, the 27th Army frequently commandeered provisions. Those who refused to obey the orders were subjected to severe punishment and their properties confiscated.

Officers and troops of the Chungking 24th Corps Army, it was disclosed, tied up people on trees when they refused to comply with orders.

HIS MAJESTY SENDS MESSAGE TO HITLER

Imperial Felicitations Dispatched on Occasion of Germany's National Holiday

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to dispatch a cordial message of felicitations to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler on the occasion of the National Holiday of Germany on May 1, it was disclosed.

ENEMY AIR FORCES CRUSHED IN YUNNAN

U.S. Plans to Use China as Springboard for Japan Raid Nipped in Bud

Almost the entire enemy air force assembled at the south airfield in Yunnan-i, Yunnan Province, was destroyed in the surprise attack delivered by the Imperial Army air force on April 26, it has transpired.

Continuing its operations to nip in the bud the American scheme to make China a springboard for air raids on Japan Proper, the Imperial Army air force on April 26 and 28 carried out surprise attacks on the south and west airfields in Yunnan-i, shooting down or setting aflame 46 enemy warplanes, as has been announced in the Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 11 a.m. Saturday.

The unit which, flying in a mixed formation of bombers and fighters, made the raid on the south airfield came back to its home base, every plane safe.

The details of the results obtained follow:

Shot down:
  Two P-40's.
Set afire:
  One large-sized four-motored plane and eight P-40's.
Destroyed on ground:
  One large-sized plane and 12 P-40's.
Set aflame by bombing:
  One ammunition depot.
Set afire:
  One fuel depot.
Wrecked:
  Several motor-cars.

(The latter damage inflicted by machine-gunning cars parked around large-sized planes.)

West Airfield Raided

Again on April 28, the air force in a formation of bombers and fighters attacked the west airfield and destroyed enemy planes after trapping them by a network of machine-gun fire, inflicting severe damage as follows:

Destroyed on ground:
  One large-sized, four-motored plane (smashed to pieces).
  Eight North Americans.
  10 smaller craft.
Shot down:
  Three P-40's.

(These three fighters were shot down out of 10 that came up in panic on the heels of the Japanese planes after the surprise attack.)

In this engagement one Japanese plane self-blasted itself and another failed to report home.

The results published in the Imperial Headquarters communique are of unmatchable accuracy inasmuch as they were confirmed after bombing by photo-reconnaissance.

30 Planes Destroyed

Large units of the invincible Japanese fighters and bombers suddenly appeared over the South Airfield in Yunnan-i last Monday afternoon, and demolished 20 small and two large-sized enemy planes with bombs in their initial assault, and later set ablaze by machine-gun fires the eight remaining planes that escaped the fury of the first attack, according to a Domei report from an undisclosed base in Burma on Saturday.

On the day of the raid on the South Airfield in Yunnan-i, dark, ominous cloud-banks hung low along the Burma-China border, much to dismay of the energetic Japanese flyers, who were eager to set off for their venture.

As the powerful units of the Army Eagles majestically winged toward their objective, the weather began to clear.

However, low clouds 4,000 to 5,000 meters high still obstructed their view of the land which spread below them as they passed over the border of Yunnan Province.

When they reached the air above the locality of the South Airfield at a certain hour, the Japanese flyers began to search for a break in the clouds that blocked their vision, and were rewarded by discovering

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN CENTERS FULL STRENGTH ON WAR EFFORT

Approval Is Given to Materials And Communications Mobilization Plans

EPOCHAL STEP IS TAKEN

Huge Increase in Iron, Steel, Coal Output and in Ship Building to Be Made

The Government formally approved the Materials Mobilization Plan and the Communications Mobilization Plan for the fiscal year 1943-44 at the Cabinet meeting Friday and their outline was announced, according to Domei, by the Board of Information in the form of a statement by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board.

The present Materials Mobilization Plan has been so compiled as to leave nothing to be desired, the statement said, for the enhancement of the total strength of the nation, and Greater East Asia.

After meticulous investigation and planning, of both land and marine transportation, the planning of the power of supply on the basis of the transportation facilities and planning of distribution for the purpose of increasing armament necessary for a decisive victory, as well as the supply of liquid fuels necessary for realizing these plans were taken into careful consideration with particular emphasis attached to the following points:

To Concentrate on War

Firstly, in order to destroy totally the resistance power of the enemy and to make Japan's victory decisive, the Materials Mobilization Plan for the fiscal year 1943-44 has been so compiled as to focus the total strength of the nation on increasing the fighting power of the country. Special emphasis has been attached to securing epochal increases in the production of iron, steel, coal, light metals, and increases in shipbuilding and aircraft.

Secondly, in order to cope with war developments in compiling the Materials Mobilization Plan, special considerations were given for planned transportation and planned supply with a view to not only maintaining but enhancing the material fighting power of the nation.

In the compilation of the Communications Plan, the statement said, particular importance was attached to harmonization of strategy and the power of supply.

Furthermore, the transportation mobilization plan for the present fiscal year is aimed at satisfying military requirements and to further build up the invincible fighting power of the nation, it was said. Accordingly, the Communications Mobilization Plan has been formulated with the chief object of enhancing both the transportation and communications facilities with the following cardinal points in mind.

Strategy Given Consideration

Firstly: as regards operation and readjustment of transportation facilities, foremost consideration was given so as to leave nothing to be desired for the operation of strategical plans which require prompt action at the right moment.

Secondly, in order to focus the natural resources within the Greater East Asia orbit for the war effort, care has been taken in the compilation of the Communications Mobilization Plan to link it organically with the Materials Mobilization Plan. Accordingly, the transportation power mobilized by virtue of the Communications Mobilization Plan has been made the basis of the Materials Mobilization Plan which has also been approved by the Cabinet Council, it was said.

Thirdly, in view of the existing transportation conditions which demand complete unity between land and marine transportation, the Communications Mobilization Plan called for a stronger wartime basis both in the field of facilities and operation, with special importance attached to (1) increases in shipbuilding, (2) strengthening of land transportation and (3) strengthening of harbor facilities and stevedoring.

Fourthly, in view of the fact that it is specially necessary for the strengthening of the fighting power

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOUKUO EMPEROR TO TOUR ANTUNG AREA

His Majesty Will Personally Inspect Administration, Education, Other Aspects

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has decided to carry out a tour of inspection of the Antung area, where His Imperial Majesty will personally inspect administration, education, industry, and the condition of the people, according to a report from Hsinking.

Since the foundation of Manchoukuo His Imperial Majesty has already inspected the provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, Pingchiang, Sanchiang, Mutan, Chientao, Chinchow, Lungchiang, North Khingan, East Khingan, and South Khingan.

His Imperial Majesty will leave Hsinking on May 3, the Imperial Household Minister of Manchoukuo announced on Saturday.

LEWIS WILL ORDER MINERS TO STRIKE

Rejects Plea by Roosevelt—U.S. War Industry Will Be Crippled

John Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America has rejected President Roosevelt's appeal to the 450,000 members of the union to continue working, a Mainichi dispatch from Lisbon reported yesterday. On the basis of this report it is believed that the miners went on strike at midnight April 30, as scheduled, thus crippling American wartime industry.

The representatives of mine workers sent a letter to President Roosevelt on April 30, proposing that the Government should get together with them for a discussion of the possibilities of granting the miners higher wages before he used power to prevent the threatened strike, according to the Mainichi dispatch.

Many Strike Already

Large numbers of mine workers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Alabama, and other eastern States, where the more important of America's coal mines are located, without waiting for the time for the general strike, walked out before midnight on April 30.

A conservative estimate put at more than 100,000 the number of workers who had stopped working by daylight April 30. It was expected that the other workers, numbering more than 350,000 would start striking at midnight on April 30. In this event not a single lump of soft coal will be dug out of the more important of the mines in the eastern States.

The implication is that the United States Steel Corporation and other important American steel works would be the first to become affected by the walk-out and that they would have to suspend work with-

(Continued on Page 2)

TWO GENERALS ADDED TO LIST, ARMY REVEALS

Promotion of Lieut.-Generals Anami and Imamura Announced on Saturday

IMPORTANT SHIFTS MADE

Doihara Becomes Commander Of Eastern Army Headquarters And War Council Member

The promotion of Lieutenant-Generals Korechika Anami and Hitoshi Imamura to full generals and the appointment of General Kenji Doihara, Inspector General of Army Aviation, as Commander of of the Eastern Army Headquarters and concurrently as a member of the Supreme War Council were announced by the War Ministry on Saturday in promotions and transfers of posts of important Army officers.

Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda was appointed as the new Inspector-General of the Army Aviation, concurrently holding the post of Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General Kumaichi Teramoto was appointed Commander of the Army Air Forces.

Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo was appointed assistant-Inspector-General of the Army Aviation, and concurrently as assistant Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General Michio Sugawara was appointed Director of the Army Aviation Academy.

The promotion of Lieutenant-General Imamura to a full-ranking general is well-deserved, Domei comments, on the merit of his distinguished services in connection with the Java campaign and the subsequent administration of the Java Island, which has realized such success.

General Imamura was graduated from the Military Staff College with the highest honors and is the first of his classmates at the college to be promoted to a full general.

At the time of the Nanking operation in November, 1940, when 20 divisions of the Chungking forces were annihilated, General Imamura displayed his ability in the landing operations on Pakhoi, for which a citation was issued to him from his senior officer. Before he was made Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the East Indies area he was Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education for about two years.

General Anami displayed his ability as War Vice-Minister during a period preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He later was appointed as commander of a corps in China and then to an important post overseas.

The promotion of the two generals follow that of Lieutenant-Generals Tomoyuki Yamashita, Naosaburo Okabe and Keisuke Fujie to full generals on February 10.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, May 2, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Sacred War and Population

NIPPON SANGYO—It is easy to see that the size of a belligerent's population will have much bearing on the issue of the current war, especially the volume of men and women of excellence. The United States and Britain are relying primarily on their immense productive capacity and are counting on that to overthrow the Axis nations but a little closer look into the nature of their war structure will show that they are standing on feet of clay. We have no means of knowing just how long this war with the United States and Britain will continue but it is not difficult to imagine that a state of antagonism and rivalry between our country and those two Powers will continue even after they have surrendered in warfare. In the light of this consideration, it is incumbent on us to consider the problem of population. In this respect, we heartily commend the step taken by the authorities in inaugurating a movement to encourage marriage and birth as part of the national physique strengthening week schedule commencing May 1.

The population of America is 130,000,000 and that of Britain 46,000,000. Our population is more than twice that of Britain's and is near America's. Counting only pure Japanese we have between 70 and 80,000,000 and considering that America, having in number more than us, includes numerous races we cannot recognize the enemy's superiority in total population.

Further, the birth rate index we find that America's is 17, and Britain's something more than 15. Britain's birth rate is only half of ours and, as Churchill despairs, it will soon have to support twice as many old people with a smaller-than-present laboring and fighting population. Such is the tragedy of decadent nations.

The increase in population moves in proportion to national morale. Looking at our nation we find that when the invasion of Anglo-American culture was at its height there was a decline in birth rate through late marriages and birth control. It seemed as though we were welcoming and helping the enemy's plan to maintain the status quo throughout the world. All that has changed. Now with the rising national morale the birth rate is beginning to turn favorably.

The Government has already fixed a policy of increasing the pop-

(Continued on Page 2)

2 ENEMY TRANSPORTS SUNK IN SOUTH PACIFIC BY NIPPON SUBMARINES

6,000 and 12,000 Ton Vessels Torpedoed in Latter Part of April

ANNOUNCED SATURDAY

Undersea Warships of Imperial Navy Playing Havoc With Foe's Shipping

Dealing another telling blow to the enemy who is already suffering from a dearth of shipping, Japanese submarines in the latter part of April torpedoed and sank two enemy transports in Southwestern Pacific waters, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Saturday.

The announcement follows:

"Submarines of the Imperial Navy during the latter part of April torpedoed and sank two enemy transports, one of 12,000-ton class and the other of 6,000-ton class, in Southwestern Pacific waters."

Enemy's Resistance Failing

Because of the repeated retaliatory actions of our air units which are already predominant, the sea area of the Southwestern Pacific, the scene of major fighting between the Japanese and American navies has been turned into the grave of American warships and other vessels, with the result that the enemy's plan of resistance against Japan is falling to the ground.

Responding to our air units, our invincible submarines have been making sudden appearances and disappearances in the same sea area playing havoc with the enemy vessels. They sank a 6,000-ton class enemy transport on April 24, and a 12,000-ton class transport on April 30.

These feats constituted a further threat to the enemy's supply route.

Japanese Submarines Active

According to a Melbourne report quoted in a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated April 30, the anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific issued a communique on the war situation on April 30 in which the following passage occurs:

"A fairly strong Japanese submarine flotilla has come to deliver attacks on the sea area off the eastern coast of Australia."

Polish Issue Threatens to Wreck Basic War Aims of Anti-Axis Camp

Atlantic Charter and Alliance With Soviets May Become Scraps of Paper—Root of Problem Lies In Fate of Eastern Half of Poland

The Soviet-Polish trouble has been aggravated by the uncompromising statement issued by the Polish refugee regime in London on the night of April 28 and the scene of the dispute has shifted from London to Moscow, according to a Domei dispatch from Zurich dated Friday.

Already Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has acquainted Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky with the proceedings of the British negotiations with the Polish refugee regime and the British and United States Ambassadors at Moscow have seen Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov in an endeavor to prevent a split in the anti-Axis camp.

A United Press news broadcast said that a spokesman of the Polish refugee regime on April 30 stated that the application to the International Red Cross Society for investigation into the Smolensk massacre had died a natural death but another report says that the refugee regime has renewed its application for investigation.

Britain Is Disconcerted

According to a special dispatch from London appearing in the Swiss papers, the British Government has been utterly disconcerted by the Polish refugee regime's statement, the London papers admitting that the dispute is assuming serious proportions entirely beyond the pale of a mere rift between the Soviet Government and the Polish refugee regime. Concerning the decision of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov to return hurriedly to Moscow, the Associated Press reports that it has nothing to do with the Soviet-Polish dispute but has only to do with relations between the Soviet Government and the United States, especially with arrangements for an interview between President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin. According to the Washington correspondent of the Zuricher Zeitung, however, the return of the Soviet Ambassador is additional proof that the Soviet-Polish dispute has gone beyond the power of the British Government alone to settle while the State Department has maintained strict reticence awaiting President Roosevelt's decision on the matter.

Polish Territory Involved

At any rate, the Smolensk massacre issue has proved to be only the fuse leading to something more serious beyond. At the root of it lies the question of the eastern half of the old Polish territory so that it involves no less than the very fate of the anti-Axis war structure based on the Atlantic Charter and the alliance between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union.

The London correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten reports that since the Polish refugee regime's statement was issued as a result of discussions with Prime Minister Churchill and other leaders of the British Government, Churchill may have abandoned his policy of mollifying the Soviet Government in favor of a determined policy to defend the principles of the Atlantic Charter. Chances are, however, that this view is erroneous, the truth being that the refugee regime is persisting in its demand for the recovery of the

(Continued on Page 2)

CONTROL IN KINHWA RETURNED TO CHINA

Is Another Striking Instance of Positive Sino-Japanese Cooperation

Domei

NANKING, May 1.—As another instance of positive co-operation between Japan and China since China's entry into the current war, the Japanese Government today returned to the National Government of China all administrative rights in Kinhwa and adjoining districts in Central Chekiang Province as from today, it was revealed.

Kinhwa and the surrounding vicinity, were under Japanese Military Administration since their occupation by the Japanese Forces during the Cheklang-Kiangsi operations in May last year.

By the present return of administrative rights of Kinhwa and surrounding districts, the Chekiang Provincial Government will administer one city and 33 prefectures including eight prefectures in Eastern Chekiang which were returned to the provincial government some time ago.

Restrictions Removed

Domei

TIENTSIN, May 1.—The removal of restrictions on the import of goods into North China without negotiating exchange and the fresh recognition of the export of goods without negotiating exchange were announced yesterday by the Tientsin Office of the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

Hitherto the import of goods into North China without negotiating exchange had been subject to restrictions which took into account the past record of each importer in granting permits. The present action has not only removed this restriction but now permits the export of goods without negotiating exchange.

Named Koenigsberg Consul

The Foreign Office announced on Wednesday the appointment of Tetsujiro Kori as the new Consul-General at Koenigsberg, Germany.

U.S. WAR LEADERS CONFER WITH F.D.R.

Dissatisfaction of Chiang Seen In Return of Stillwell, Chenault to Washington

Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, commander-in-chief of the American Air Force stationed in Chungking, called at the White House on April 30 and had a meeting with President Roosevelt which lasted for several hours, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

A meeting of Major-General Clair Chenault, commander of the United States 16th Air Squadron in Chungking, with the President at the White House is scheduled to take place on May 1.

The home-coming of the two American commanders from Chungking is giving rise to a crop of reports due to the fact that they came immediately after Chungking had shown itself gravely dissatisfied with the so-called Casablanca formula.

Visit Implication Discussed

The press conference Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson held at the War Department on April 30 provided the newspapermen present with an opportunity of discussing the implications of the stay of the two American officers at Washington. To the multitude of questions put by the correspondents, the Secretary made no answers. Lieutenant-general Stillwell himself did not make any definite statement, about the business which brought him back to America, to reporters who met him after his meeting with the President. Neither did he speak in the least about what transpired at the meeting.

Both Lieutenant-General Stillwell and Major-General Chenault have already had meetings with General George Marshall, chief of staff of the United States army. It is reported that the two will return to their posts at Chungking after a few days' stay in Washington.

Although since the commanders of the American air forces in Chungking, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell and Major-General Clair

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE TO INCREASE SALT OUTPUT IN CELEBES

Ground Breaking Ceremony Held on Occasion of Imperial Birthday

Domei

MACASSAR, April 30.—Salt production on a large scale under Japanese methods will be undertaken in Celebes by the local military administration with the enlargement of the present salt fields and the creation of new ones for which ground breaking ceremonies were held yesterday on the occasion of Tenchosetsu.

For this purpose roads, bridges, water gates and drainages have already been completed at various places and the native inhabitants are eager to start on the construction work.

With the completion of the new salt fields, production of salt is expected to be increased greatly.

Tsai Leaves for Nanking

Domei

PEKING, April 28.—Completing his inspection tour in North China, Tsai Pei, newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan, left here for Nanking by plane at 9:20 a.m. today.

LAVAL SHOT

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, May 1.—Premier Pierre Laval of France was shot by an assassin on the afternoon of April 29 and was slightly wounded on the shoulder, according to Reuter's dispatch from New York on April 30. In an effort to protect the Premier, his private secretary was seriously wounded.

LEADERS OF BURMA LAUD THIS COUNTRY

Ba Maw And Other Notables Who Visited Japan Speak at Round Table Meeting

A special round-table conference was recently held in Rangoon through the good offices of Domei, attended by Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma and other members of the Special Mission who visited Japan, including Maung Mya, Minister of Home Affairs, Thein Maung, Minister of Finance, and Major-General Aung San, Commander of the Burma Defense Army. In course of the conference the attendants expressed their unreserved opinions on their impressions of Japan.

The following are the questions and answers at the conference:

Question: "You must have met many Japanese notables. Among all those who impressed you most?"

Ba Maw: "Among the many people I met, Premier Tojo gave me the deepest impression. In my opinion he deserves to be called the greatest statesman in Greater East Asia. In his attitude and in his features, I was able to see plainly, the sincerity, gentleness, enthusiasm, and valor most indispensable for the leader of Greater East Asia. He gave me the impression that he was the very man I cold trust and depend upon. While in Japan I also met Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and former Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani. From the very beginning they were both very friendly and expressed their profound understanding of Burma."

Question: "Minister of Home Affairs Maung Mya, what is your opinion of Prime Minister Tojo?"

Maung Mya: "In the first interview with Prime Minister Tojo I could easily discern that he was a man of high personality with a wide range of knowledge and sound judgment. I feel sorry for not having been able to find time to have a special talk with former Home Minister Michio Yuzawa on matters of home administration. I am very happy to have seen Colonel X X who coached us and guided us in organizing the Volunteer Corps at the time of the Burmese campaign. I surely did appreciate his kindness in traveling from so far just to see me. The Colonel and I talked about the tremendous sufferings and hardships we had endured, which, however, remains sweet memories now."

Major-General Aung San: "I was very happy to see Prime Minister Tojo looking young and robust. During our short sojourn in Japan, he visited China and Manchoukuo to meet various government officials for the purpose of consulting with them on numerous important political issues. I was able to eyewitness the growing strength of Japan and the actual progress of construction of Greater East Asia.

"I am so happy to have been able to see the old lady, owner of the Sundaisho Hotel where I once stayed before the outbreak of the current war. I was then visiting Japan to work out a plan of organizing the volunteer corps in Burma. During my stay at that Hotel, I had no backing or financial support, but she treated me warmly and kindly. Every day she would give me baked sweet-potatoes and show every possible consideration she could accord to a forlorn foreigner.

"One day during my recent visit in Tokyo she called upon me at the East Asia Guest Hall and presented me two sets of Japanese clothes, for my wife and myself. On this occasion also, she brought me a lot of baked sweet-potatoes which reminded me afresh of her kindness and consideration some years ago. I was so deeply impressed by the sincerity and truthfulness common to all the Japanese, that I bowed deeply in reverence to her and to the Japanese. This was one of the most impressive incidents during my recent sojourn in Japan."

Question: "Mr. Maung Mya, will you tell us your impression of the Metropolis of Tokyo?"

Maung Mya: "I was greatly moved by the grandeur of the Diet building. Being told that the building was constructed by Japanese technicians with materials produced in Japan, I was almost astounded at the superior technique. When we arrived in Tokyo, the Metropolis was conducting a special air-raid defense drill. I was more than surprised at the activeness of Japanese women, perfectly equipped to participate in collective training. In Burma, with the inauguration of the Defense Army, the problem of defense is being considered seriously. When I saw the large-scale defense drill in Tokyo, mainly carried out by housewives, I felt the urgency of starting similar drills in Burma.

"Another thing which impressed me deeply was the cleanliness of Tokyo thoroughfares. In Burma which still remains in an unsanitary condition due to the destruction caused during the war, thoroughgoing cleansing must be conducted. The Burmese must learn a great deal from the Japanese in the way of keeping their houses cleaner and tidier."

Question: "Finance Minister Thein Maung, will you give your opinion on the munition industry of Japan?"

Thein Maung: "When I visited Japan in 1939, I was able to make a thorough investigation of the munitions industry, but this time our visit was so short that I had time to visit only the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, the Nakajima Airplane Works and two or three other factories. I was amazed at the reat expansion of productive facilities in Japan in apparent defiance of the sinister American propaganda that Japan's strength was decreasing due to the scarcity of materials. When we visited the Nakajima Airplane Works we were welcomed by the youth training corps organized by young workers there. Their discipline, manifested when they marched past us, assured us of the deeply-rooted strength of Japan instilled in youths through spiritual as well as physical training."

Major-General Aung San: "Being fully aware of the fact that a strong Army can be organized through systematic training of youths and juveniles in Burma, I feel the urgency of conducting proper training of students above the middle school age as well as youths employed at large factories and business organizations."

Maung Mya: "The Burmese, under the British rule, were regarded as idle and easy-going people. At present it is most important to discard all bad habits and to bolster the valor and courage, typical to the Burmese race. In order to realize the rejuvenation of the Burmese, adequate training of Burmese youths aimed at making them the pivot of people's respect, is indispensable. By witnessing the strong and unswerving unity of the Japanese, under the wartime administration, I felt most strongly the importance of well-disciplined unity in realizing successful prosecution of the war."

Question: "What did you think of the Japanese Army?"

Major-General Aung San: "During my sojourn in Japan the Military Aviation Academy was the only military school I visited, but I can easily express my impression by stating that the more I become acquainted with the Japanese Army, the deeper my admiration grows for it."

Question: "Did you get any hint for further strengthening the Burmese Defense Army from your recent visit?"

Major-General Aung San: Undoubtedly the strengthening of the Burmese Defense Army is indispensable in order to ensure the stability of Burmese independence. However it must be realized parallel with the increase in national strength in various other spheres. Some opine that the army and navy forces must be inaugurated in Burma, but that too, must be carried out in accordance with the national policy. Strengthening of the Defense Army must be undertaken step by step with sure and steady measures.

Question: "Mr. Maung Mya, you being closely connected with the popular movement, you must be well acquainted with agricultural problems. What is your opinion of the Japanese rural districts?"

Maung Mya: "When I went to the Okazaki Agricultural Experimental Station, for the first time I saw the actual condition of the Japanese rural people. The simplicity of Japanese farmers greatly resembles the natural qualities of Burmese agricultural people. I noticed that the agricultural technique adopted in Japan differed from that common in Burma, the former using the intensive method and the latter the extensive system. In Burma each farmer owns 2 oxen, but I noticed particularly the large-scale employment of manpower in farming in Japan. I was more than amazed at the diligence and industry of Japanese farmers.

Question: "What cities or towns attracted you most?"

Ba Maw: "I liked Ujiyamada best. I was greatly impressed by the serenity and tranquillity of the Ise Inner and Outer Shrines. The town itself was shrouded a harmonious atmosphere. I felt I should like to live all my life there.

Maung Mya: "I liked Nara. Nara with its ancient temple roofs towering up to the skies and deer roaming about peacefully and leisurely makes a beautiful picture."

Thein Maung: "I prefer Kyoto. I was attracted with its beautiful landscape from the first time I visited Japan. The whole city is enveloped in a classical and serene atmosphere. I took great interest in visiting numerous temples there. The classical trend which permeates Kyoto must have influenced Japanese culture in its progress. At Chionin and Higashi Honganji we were warmly welcomed by the highest priests of the respective temples who offered their unstinted cooperation in the realization of closer relations between Japan and Burma through religion. It goes without saying that we were glad to respond to their offer."

Major-General Aung San: "I liked Kyoto best. Its classical and simple buildings with profound subtlety and mystery impressed me most."

Question: "What do you think about Japanese women?"

Ba Maw: "I was profoundly impressed by their intrinsic beauty expressed in their health, and also by their tender motherliness. I feel we must do something immediately to promote the health condition of Burmese women."

Maung Mya: "I was greatly attracted by the beauty and gracefulness of the kimono. I think Japanese women's dexterity and gentleness are well manifested in the kimono. I noticed specially the strict observance of etiquette by servants at hotels. Whenever they opened sliding-doors they would first kneel before they opened them. I admire their gracefulness combined with their activity manifested when engaged in air-raid defense drills."

Question: "Was there anything you noticed particularly in Japan?"

Ba Maw: "I was particularly captivated by the beauty of Mt. Fuji. When winging our way toward our destination, we saw Mt. Fuji with white fleecy clouds hanging over the summit. It is certainly a great treasure of Japan."

Maung Mya: "I cannot help envying tremendously the Japanese who are so well provided with cultural institutes such as museums, libraries and various exhibitions. I also admired the most adequate school system adopted throughout Japan. At every school the physical training as well as spiritual training is undertaken seriously and strenuously, the fact attributing to the true strength of Japan."

Question: "Have you anything to mention on Japanese dishes?"

Thein Maung: "I am extremely fond of Japanese dishes. I liked 'Sukiyaki,' 'sashimi,' soup and almost everything, but among all others, I liked, 'tempura,' best."

Question: "In concluding this meeting Dr. Ba Maw, will you tell us about what impressed you most?"

Ba Maw: "Through our recent visit we have come to fuller realization of our being an Asiatic race. As Asiatics we must shoulder the responsibilities placed upon all the peoples of Asia. We are promised independence through Japan's warm friendship and profound understanding. However independence in our country must be realized through our efforts in bringing about a New Order throughout Asia. Burma is now in the position of playing an important role in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as the foremost front. We are firmly determined to return the unlimited kindness and consideration accorded us during our visit in Japan by further carrying out our special mission in Greater East Asia."

Cooperation in Shansi

Everywhere on the front on the continent the troops of the National Government of China are fighting together with the Japanese Forces to destroy the common enemy. The scene above shows Chinese troops on the Shansi front cooperating with the Japanese Forces to annihilate the enemy 24th Group Army.

Gubernatorial Parley Held

Domei

CEBU, April 27.—A three-day gubernatorial conference in the Visaya sector started here yesterday morning with the attendance of the Japanese Military Administrator in the Philippines, Chief Ushijima of the Visaya branch of the Japanese Military Administration, and Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of Internal Affairs of the Philippines Executive Commission.

POLAND BRINGS WOE TO ANTI-AXIS CAMP

(Continued From Page 1)

lost Polish territory despite the reiterated recommendation of Churchill against it, simply because if Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski of the refugee regime should forego that line of activity, the hundreds of thousands of Polish refugees would at once repudiate his regime.

Formula Is Offered

In the light of this consideration, the London correspondent of the Zuricher Zeitung ventures the opinion that the territorial dispute will probably be settled in the way the Soviet Government desires and that the British Government will adjust such a settlement with the principles governing the Atlantic Charter and the Anglo-Soviet alliance treaty on the following formula:

(1) The eastern half of Poland was not incorporated into the new state founded after the last Great War in accordance with the principle of racial self-determination but merely as a reward for the military contribution of the Poles, consequently various non-Polish races live on that soil.

(2) The demand of the Soviet Government is not based on its desire for territorial expansion as a result of a victorious war but is a demand solely motivated by its desire to remedy the defects of the Versailles system.

Walter Lippmann, who is known as a spokesman for the White House, writes in the Herald Tribune:

"The United States should issue a statement in this connection clarifying its stand that although it has guaranteed the reconstruction of an independent Poland in accordance with the Atlantic Charter it has not guaranteed the restoration of the former arbitrary border line."

Such is regarded as the Anglo-American formula for extricating themselves from their present dilemma.

Serious Situation Seen

Observers, however, point out that even if some sort of settlement is reached in accordance with such a formula, the practical abandonment of the Atlantic Charter it would spell is likely to exercise a serious effect on the psychology of the three Baltic states and the various refugee regimes. The contradictions inherent in the structure of the anti-Axis combination are expected to break out in palpable forms at every turn as the war lengthens.

The Soviet Government has already organized a Polish Patriots' League under the leadership of Oliga Wasilyevska, wife of Alexander Kornetzuk, Deputy Foreign Commissar intending to repudiate the Sikorski regime in case it persists in opposing the foregoing formula or its variant and to recognize the League as the legitimate government of Poland, according to some sources.

On the other hand, as the Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph points out, if a puppet regime of the Kremlin is established in Poland, ex-Foreign Minister J. Beck, now a refugee at Bucharest, is likely to be chosen to head it.

Roosevelt May See Stalin

Thus, the Polish-Soviet dispute arising from the Smolensk incident is pregnant with grave possibilities, betraying the inherent vulnerability of a group linked, after all, by mere exigencies of the moment, concludes the Zurich dispatch.

Another Domei dispatch, from Buenos Aires, says that in view of the tension in Anglo-Soviet situation, President Roosevelt is planning a conference with Premier Stalin. In United States Government quarters it is said that such a meeting is not beyond possibility, rather that it is becoming more and more imperative that it should take place. The Soviet Embassy at Washington has issued a statement in regard to the departure of Ambassador Litvinov, in which it says that the step was not prompted by the severance of relations between the Soviet Government and the Polish refugee regime. A Washington dispatch to the Associated Press says, however, that Ambassador Litvinov is returning to Moscow to arrange a meeting between President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin in accordance with the wishes of the United States Government.

Danish Cable Rights At Nagasaki Expire; Last Extrality Here

The cable landing rights at Nagasaki held by the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark expired on April 30, according to an official communique issued on the same day by the Communications Ministry. The cable station has been in operation since the early Meiji Era when with the consent of the Japanese Government, the Danish Company established a station for cables from Shanghai and Vladivostok. It existed as the only extraterritorial right in the country and for this reason from the various standpoint there was little friction. However, in the spring of 1940 the Communications Ministry took steps to revise the term of duration of the original permit and on June 1 of the same year took over control of the Nagasaki office, permitting the Danish Company to hold the cable landing rights for only three additional years.

U.S. War Leaders Confer With F.D.R.

(Continued from Page 1)

Chenault returned to Washington and have been carrying on conferences daily with Franklin Roosevelt and other U.S. leaders, American newspapers are of the opinion that the most they can do is to report on conditions, and that, under the present conditions, the anti-Axis camp cannot send aircraft and other aid-materials to Chungking, according to an April 30 Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

With the return to Washington of Stillwell and Chenault, all the American newspapers took up the war in the Pacific, the Washington News declaring hopefully, "It is a good sign for the two commanders to have appeared in Washington. Something now should happen on the long-quiet China front." U.S. officials, however, continued to maintain silence, Secretary of War Henry Stimson merely declaring that the commanders' return was nothing but a regular visit home.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ulation in Japan Proper to 100,000,000 by 1960. This policy, however, was laid down before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Under the prevailing circumstances, this country needs a new policy of population to meet the present and future requirements, considering Japan's future activity in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Government is now taking appropriate steps to answer the purpose encouraging more births. To think that late marriage is a law of livelihood of civilized community comes from an individualistic viewpoint of the Americans and British.

TOMIO MUTO PROMOTED

Tomio Muto, Chief of the Manchoukuo Board of Information, was appointed to take over the directorship of the First Division of the Board of Information, now held concurrently by Goro Murata, Vice-President of the Board of Information, under Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information. The step was in keeping with Mr. Amau's efforts to adjust completely and strengthen the Board of Information.

LEWIS WILL ORDER MINERS TO STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

in less than 10 days from the time the general strike starts.

In the meantime the trouble has been spreading throughout the country. On April 29 operatives at five mines in the eastern part of Ohio State struck work. In Kentucky, practically all the mine workers have already walked out of the mines. Only eight out of a total of 41 soft coal mines in that State are barely managing to remain open.

Mine Workers Involved

The mine workers actually involved in the dispute are confined to those employed in bituminous mines. The anthracite coal miners have yet to clarify their attitude toward the dispute of their comrades in the soft coal mines. Observers are agreed that there are more than five chances in 10 that that they will walk out in sympathy. When this comes about, the munitions industry of America will be face to face with an unprecedented crisis. The indication is that both the mine owners and the Government have given up hopes of a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

President Roosevelt on April 30 made no fresh move in the situation. His attitude is that of anticipating a favorable turn in the situation. But he will not take chances. There is reason to think that he is pushing preparations for action to be taken in event the threatened general strike materializes. The sending of troops to take hold of the mines seems to be among the measures he has in mind.

Governor Martin's Statement

Governor Edward Martin of Pennsylvania told the press that he would do everything within his power to restrain the striking miners. His comment conveyed the impression that he had been preparing for the use of State troops for the suppression of the strikers.

The general feeling of Congressional circles is unfavorable to the miners. Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat from Florida, on April 30 issued a statement, the drift of which is that President John Lewis of the United American Mine Workers has not only placed himself in opposition to the Government but likewise has picked a quarrel with it, and that this act of his is high treason.

Senator Robert Taft, Republican, told the press that the Republican Party was solidly behind the Government in the matter.

Negotiations Break Down

A possible general strike of the anthracite mine workers also looms as the representatives of workers in the hard coal mines in the eastern States have failed to reach an agreement with the representatives of the mine owners on the proposals of the workers for revised wage schedules, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei dated June 30.

The hitch in the negotiations was reached on April 30. By midnight the same day the time in which to get the current wage problem settled was to expire. If some sort of settlement is not reached by that time, the anthracite miners numbering 80,000 will launch some action, and judging from present indications, they will walk out.

About 21,000 anthracite mine workers in Illinois and Kentucky, belonging to the American Federation of labor have for some time been negotiating with the mine owners in attempts to get the wage schedules revised. On April 30 they adopted a resolution in favor of continuing the negotiations for another 30 days. It looks as though miners belonging to the A. F. L. intended to act independently of the other miners who belong to the United Mine Workers.

Japan Centers Full Strength On War Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

of the nation, to be able to secure key materials at the right moment and at the right places, in the compilation of the Communications Mobilization Plan special importance has been attached to the harmony between production and transportation, it was stated.

Fifthly, in order to conform to the wartime transportation requirements, it has been decided to make some changes in the transportation facilities and routes. Accordingly, special attention has been paid to strengthening harbor facilities and land transportation facilities.

Sixthly, in the manufacture of freight cars, and shipbuilding, expansion of air routes and development of communications facilities, special care has been taken to conform them to the requirements of war.

It was also stated that in compiling both the Materials Mobilization Plan and the Communications Mobilization Plan closest cooperation of all ministries concerned, especially that of the Army and Navy, was secured.

ENEMY AIR FORCES CRUSHED IN YUNNAN

(Continued From Page 1)

an opening right over their objective!

The planes dived through the opening in the clouds, and swooped upon their unexpecting victims.

Two large and 20 small-sized enemy planes were neatly lined up, together with four or five automobiles, as if they were waiting to be inspected in some grand and pompous review.

No Fight in Enemy

As the powerful bombs that hurtled down from the Japanese planes exploded, the surprised enemies began to scramble for safety without giving any thought to challenge the fierce assault of the mighty Japanese warplanes.

Even after the Japanese bombers had dumped all their bombs on their objective, no enemy planes appeared for retaliation. Convinced that the enemy were in no mood for a fight, the airmen swept the airfield with machine-gun fire and set the remaining enemy planes ablaze, swooping over their objectives at an extremely low altitude.

All planes that participated in the successful raid headed safely for their bases, leaving black columns of smoke rising from the enemy airfield.

U.S. Headquarters Admit Raid

The Imperial Air Forces raided the base of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Yunnan Province on Wednesday, and damaged military installations and equipments, and killed numerous men and officers, it was revealed by the official bulletin issued by the headquarters of the American forces in Chungking on Friday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from Chungking.

Combined formations of fighters and bombers of the Imperial Air Forces raided Yunnan-i, 250 kilometers west of Kunming, on Monday, it was reported by an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

Kunming Base Raided

Imperial Air Forces mass-raided Kunming on Wednesday morning, it was disclosed by a Reuters dispatch from Chungking, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

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VEEKLY MAGAZINE COMES OUT IN CHINA

hanghai Times Publishes New Journal of Concise News And Timely Views

The Times Week, a new weekly ublication has been issued by the hanghai Times. Vol. 1 No. 7 has ast been received in Tokyo. The over is a painting of Prime Min-ter Ba Maw of Burma. The new ublication contains concise news ummaries of the week and power-ul timely articles. There are lepartments on Greater East Asia, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Finance, Women, Art, Stage, Movie, Sports, People and Engineering and Construction as well as special feature articles.

The lead article in the April 12 issue is entitled "America, What Are You Fighting For." Criticizing the United States the article says:

The proud boast of President Roosevelt that the United States would be the "arsenal of the democracies" must have a hollow ring in the ears of the American people these days. Hardships and deprivations such as the country never before had known, now lie ahead for a people schooled and accustomed to easy living in a land once the most bountifully blessed on the face of the earth. Because conditions must become much worse before they can be better, it is quite certain that the present-day generation of Americans can never hope again to see restored the happy conditions of earlier days. They will not live long enough. For the rest of their lives they are destined to do without all the things that make for comfort and pleasant living. These things must be shipped away from the country to distant places overseas. This is the penalty the American people must pay for forgetting the precepts and warnings of the founders of the nation, and for permitting themselves to be guided by the acts of deluded vainglorious leaders of this day.

No Gains Made

Fifteen months have elapsed since the United States entered the war and in that length of time no slight gains, no small advances, not to say victories, have been scored by the American forces. The American Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, can well decry, as he did in a recent speech, the feeling of defeatism that lately has developed in the public mind. Just a little more than a year ago the responsible leaders at Washington led the people to believe that a conflict with Japan in the Pacific would last not more than six months. Instead, on the first day of the war, the American Pacific Fleet was eliminated by the Nipponese naval and air forces in the historic attack on Pearl Harbor. In quick order, one after the other, American bases in the Pacific fell to the Japanese, and within the space of a few weeks the precious American commerce in the western Pacific was swept off the seas, and at a stroke American industries were deprived of the many essential raw materials which they had been accustomed to import from the southwestern Pacific.

Instantly these losses were felt in the United States. Then, one after another, restrictions came into force and unaccustomed restraints were felt by the people. First to feel the shortage were the lines of transport and communications. Then, with the passing of time were ever more and more drastic impositions placed on supplies of every kind. In a country in which every fourth man had owned an automobile, the people had to walk or to crowd into sorely overtaxed rail and tram lines and into conveyances that with difficulty were kept in service. There arose acute shortages of gasoline and steel, not because the country lacked oil wells or iron ore, but because means of transport from the great oil producing centers and from the iron mines were lacking. This same lack of means of transportation also swiftly hit the country's system of food distribution. How woefully the nation was unprepared for a major war became increasingly evident with every passing day.

Gigantic Supplies Needed

Then began the movements of large bodies of troops overseas. President Roosevelt has indicated that already a million men have been sent outside of the country. The great bulk of these are taken from civilian life into which no form of military training ever has intruded. After a brief space of preparation, a few months at most, in military cantonments, it is intended to put these men into uniforms and send them to fight on distant fronts against the hardbitten veterans of the German war and against the no less formidable Nipponese with their six years of active campaigning in China behind them, troops that conquered the Malay jungles, which the British defenders of Singapore were so sure were wholly impregnable—the big guns at Singapore were so mounted that they commanded only the sea approaches and could not be turned against forces attacking from the land.

The men who have been sent overseas and others who are to be sent in coming months as new armies are recruited must be fed and they must be supplied with every form of equipment. The food and supplies for the American troops fighting abroad call for millions of tons of cargo space on ships. It is here, at this point, that the ambitious plans of Washington are breaking down, for already there is a great dearth of vessels and daily the available tonnage dwindles and shrinks as the efficiency and numbers of hostile submarines mount. Perhaps it is well within the mark to estimate that at least twenty-five per cent of the valuable supplies and food sent from America overseas, and a like proportion of troops and men on these vessels, are sent to the bottom of the ocean by submarine action.

To provide sustenance for the forty-odd million people of the United Kingdom, it has always been necessary to import foodstuffs, for the land does not provide enough to feed the population. So, in addition to the supplies and food for American soldiers abroad, the people of the United States must tighten up their belts to provide food and supplies for the people of Britain, not to mention the five or six million American and British troops stationed there.

Arsenal of Democracy

But the United States has assumed the position of being the "arsenal of the democracies," and it is to the United States that the Powers ranged on her side in the present conflict look to her for aid of every kind. The demands already have become too great. The system is breaking down under the burden of gigantic requisitions that pour into Washington from every quarter of the globe. It is deemed essential that all-out aid, particularly in the form of war equipment, be sent to Soviet Russia. Australia, separated from the American mainland by six thousand miles of ocean, must have men and munitions on an ever increasing scale to resist the Japanese in the southwestern Pacific where the Nipponese already have well-established bases. The Chungking regime in China, now linked with the outside world only by one of the most difficult air routes in the world, cries aloud for assistance from America, but to bring this aid to Chungking, that was so lightly promised at Washington, thousands of miles of hazardous ocean lanes must be traversed just to pile up supplies on the west coast of India where the dangerous flight over the high Himalayas to Chungking only begins.

These immense requirements of nations at war must all come from the "arsenal of the democracies," which means simply that they must be taken out of the pockets and out of the mouths of the American people. A time must come when these sorely-tried people in the United States will call a halt and ask the question—"What are we fighting for?"

When the Japanese air and naval forces swept through the western Pacific with their many far-flung victories they snatched from American industry things that were vital necessities for that industry. The pressure of the submarnie then was placed on the ocean lanes so that transportation lines, first on the sea, then on land, became crippled, perhaps mortally. Production in the United States is a vast and intricate process dependent for smooth functioning on the easy regular flow of communications, and on closely correlated working parts, all of which constantly must be supplied with necessary raw products. The lack of the highly important raw materials, which abruptly became unavailable after the start of the Pacific war, and then the breakdown of the whole transportation system, has completely thrown out of balance the great American machine of production, precisely at a time when its greatest output was called for. To carry on war millions of men are required and these, recruited from civilian life, have lowered available manpower in the States to a point where most acute shortages of labour are felt in agriculture, in industrial plants, in shipyards, in the mines and especially among skilled workers in various fields.

U.S. Needs Mounting

America's own needs, at home and abroad are greater than they ever have been in the nation's history. Every requirement for civilian life, all the luxuries, once so commonplace, and most of the conveniences, hitherto deemed necessities, have had to be curtailed or eliminated to provide for the constantly increasing war needs of the country. With the nations thus on short rations, it is being called upon to feed the United Kingdom, to supply Russia with more arms, to equip the forces on the North African fighting front, to send men and supplies over six thousand miles of ocean to Australia, and to give greater assistance and munitions to the hard-pressed Chungking regime. It cannot be done. The capacity of the American production machine, however great it may be, falls far short of the multitudinous demands from all sides that are being made upon it.

Early in the year, after the Casablanca Conference, this became evident. It was apparent then that the Anglo-American Powers faced the realization that they would have to recast their war plan for the plain reason that they simply do not possess sufficient armed strength, ships and resources to fight a war on both sides of the world at the same time.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

LABOR OF LOVE

By Kengi Hamada

How does one account for the queerness of human predilections? One, to be sure, can easily see the reasonableness of a food faddist preferring snakes to frog legs as a table delicacy. For snakes, we are smilingly assured, possess a certain elixir not ever to be found in the torsos of giant croakers. But when a businessman prefers spending money to making it, there must be something radically screwy about his philosophy. It's rank heresy.

Consider the case of Kozaburo Nakajima. There is nothing suggestive of the heretic in this correct, conventional, law-abiding citizen of the world except that aside from being a businessman he is a student of Oriental culture and an international handshaker to boot. There have been worse heretics.

Anyhow, some years ago—he was then only 33—Nakajima sailed for China to double his earnings in the stationery trade. While hustling about among friends and foe, in cities and hamlets, in fair weather and foul, to seek a wider field of customers for his note books and fountain pens, his interest was drawn to something else. It may be that friends and foe, in cities and hamlets, whom he consulted in fair weather and foul, could not use note books and fountain pens, preferring willy-nilly to consult an amanuensis. We did not have the heart to ask him. Anyhow, that something else to which he was magnetized was the lowly peddler.

The ordinary foreigner poking his nose into China's richly-odored cities and hamlets is apt to turn that nose away from the peddler and his goods. A quaint institution, the peddler; but there are peddlers everywhere. By all the known rules of human behavior, Nakajima, being a roving businessman, should have objected to so ubiquitous a competitor. But Nakajima was an exceptional foreigner. He was a heretic. And the handshaker in him was attracted to this humblest of all tradesmen by more than a pausing interest. Not all handshakers, of course, would pause and stoop so low. And he may not have actually shaken hands with peddlers everywhere, but he made friends with them, and they with him. He savored the kind of trade they plied. He studied the reaction of their crowding customers. One might have thought he was gathering material for a doctoral thesis on the secrets of their success, or—more likely—that he was seeking to emulate their art. So we shot him that importunate question: Did he try out the system himself to dispose of his note books and fountain pens? He merely grinned. Which is a polite way of reminding you not to forget your manners. Maybe deserved that rebuke.

Now the peddler is a creature of commerce common to all the world. The method by which he advertises or sells his wares, however, differ somewhat according to the custom developed in his part of the world. In some countries he cries out his goods on the streets, and is known as a hawker.

Kozaburo Nakajima, creator of Chinese peddlers in miniature, examines his favorite piece—an amusement peddler beating his gong to advertise his dog-and-monkey acrobatic show.

In the more advanced countries he rings your front doorbell, camps in your parlor, and with an irresistible line of talk, dumps on your lap an unwanted brush, book or carpet sweeper. There he is known as a live-wire salesman. In China it's different. In China, Nakajima discovered, the peddler advertises his approach on the streets by sounding some kind of musical instrument.

Nakajima also learned that Chinese peddlers sell goods, services, even amusement. (He probably missed the one who sold red-hot politics). Each blows or beats a crude musical instrument associated by immemorial custom or tradition with his particular stock in trade. A peddler who deals in noodles or sweetmeats, for instance, blows a weird horn. He who peddles household utensils may beat a kind of drum. If it's second-hand clothing, he rings a bell. A shoe repairer may clang away at a pair of stout iron rings. And a circus peddler, whether it be a doll show, a peep show, sleight of hand, or dog-and-monkey act which he has to exhibit for a few coppers, sounds his gong. Nakajima could have similarly blown a trumpet or something to dispose of his note books and fountain pens . . . now we're forgetting our manners again.

Anyhow, in this way the prospective customer can tell by the passing sound what the peddler has to sell, and doesn't have to stir from his chop suey, his mah jongg, or whatever he happens to be preoccupied with at the moment inside his house. It's a convenient system all around, except to the anti-noise crusader. We understand the Chinese love noise—that's why they indulge in firecrackers.

Further investigation by Nakajima showed that the sounding gadgets used by Chinese peddlers represent some musical instrument of practically every important age in Chinese history. He rummaged old Chinese bookshops to discover treatises or references to peddlers, found precious little. But with that precious little he made a precocious research. You see, he was still something of a child so far as knowledge of the Chinese language was concerned, but an extraordinarily bright and energetic one; and one must admit that his assiduity was admirable, his achievement magical. That took him a year.

He found out something more: that the peddler was fast disappearing from the Chinese scene. Modern trading methods were displacing this noisy figure in many cities and towns. And so, out of his personal attachment to the Chinese peddler—as human being as well as an institution—he decided to preserve a likeness of him in bronze and clay.

To this he devoted three years—and money from his jeans. Asking his peddler friends to pose for him, Nakajima made dolls of each of them, each complete with his stock in trade. All told he completed forty-odd representative groups, each peddling a different kind of article, show or service. They constitute in miniature the entire peddler's trade in China, a veritable genre museum. It has been a labor of love—the love of a heretic. It cost him some 20,000 yen.

You might ask: How can a merchant become overnight a maker of dolls? His dolls must be crude. Well, we have seen the dolls. He should have become a sculptor instead of a peddler of note books and fountain pens. Yet an artist generally sells his creations. He won't. What can you do with a heretic?

JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY CLARIFIED BY IGUCHI

Development of Brisk Activity Of Nippon's Foreign Relations Is Hailed

The extention of the fields of diplomacy of Japan in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the development of its brisk activity, were lauded by Sadao Iguchi, Director of Foreign Office Publicity Affairs in a special article contributed to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity number of the Nippon Times Weekly which is just off the press.

In his article Mr. Iguchi writes:

It is over one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. During this period, the brilliant activities of the Imperial Forces have destroyed the bases of aggression of the United States and Britain various regions of the South and swept away their evil influences in the course of six months. In this fashion, extricating itself from many years of the exploitation policy which had been pursued by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, East Asia has resumed its proper place. With Manchuria and China these regions are now incorporated in the great establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

No Change in Policy

The real significance of the present War of Greater East Asia was proclaimed to the world by the Imperial Rescript. Again, in the statement issued by the Imperial Government at that time, it was pointed out: "There is no change in the policy of the Empire for attaining the fruition of co-prosperity through the coalition of Japan, Manchoukuo and Republic of China and further for laying the foundation for the ascendency of East Asia. Japan has a firm conviction to march forth for the construction of a New Order on the keynote of world peace by concluding an Alliance with Germany and Italy which had the same view with the Empire. The Empire has been compelled to set out on a new operation in the various regions of the South. We harbor no hostile intention toward the inhabitants of these regions, but we aim at no less than the expulsion of the tyrannical rule of the United States and Britain, thereby, regaining a bright and proper place for East Asia with a view to distributing the mutual enjoyment of co-prosperity."

The various diplomatic policies of the Empire in the War of Greater East Asia are all planned on the keynote of this spirit. They are duly in the course of realization in accordance with the circumstances by conforming with the operations of the Imperial Armed Forces aiming at the destruction of the United States and Britain. To cite a few examples. On December 11, 1941, three days after the declaration of war on the United States and Britain, Japan concluded the agreements with her Allies, Germany and Italy, on the mutual execution of war against the United States and Britain, on the question of no separate peace and on the establishment of a New Order in the world. Since that time, with the progress in the war situation, ever-increasing bonds of intimacy have been maintained among these nations.

Epoch-Making Agreement

Furthermore, on January 21 of this year, Japan concluded an epoch-making financial agreement with Germany and Italy with regard to the alternating current of materials, the technical assistance and the definition of new method of financial liquidation between the Greater East Asia Sphere and the economic sphere of Europe. Thus, the foundation of economic structure in the two regions of the East and the West was firmly established. This was accomplished in line with the progress of construction in the two spheres of the East and the West. Moreover, combined with the superior military forces acquired by the Japanese, German and Italian armies, it has the most important significance which not only insures the position of certain victory and no defeat but also indicates a new development toward the establishment of the New Order of the World after the war.

Again, also in the relations with the various countries of the Axis other than Germany and Italy, we are endeavoring to strengthen our friendship and cordiality with them. The conclusion of the new cultural convention between Japan and Bulgaria affords us an example. In this manner, the intensification of the Axis camp, which aims at the destruction of the United States and Britain and the establishment of the New Order in the World, is being carried out every day.

Next, the fact that the War of Greater East Asia has the characteristics of the war of emancipation of Greater East Asia has given a deep impression to the various countries and peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Unexpectedly, this emotional upheaval is producing, powerful cooperation among our allies for the completion of the War of Greater East Asia and for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Manchoukuo Cooperating

For instance, in Manchoukuo which has inseparable relations with the Empire, all her national power is being devoted to cooperation for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and to the defense of our life-line in the North. Her abundant national resources are being mobilized with a view to contribute to the augmentation of war strength. These efforts on the part of Manchoukuo are looked upon with great appreciation by the Empire. Last year, Manchoukuo celebrated the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the State. She now stands on a firm foundation and her national strength has expanded by leaps and bounds. Her relations with the Empire have greatly increased in close intimacy.

Again, the Republic of China, constituting, together with Japan and Manchoukuo, the nucleus of the establishment of the New Order in East Asia, expressed, when Japan declared war on the United States and Britain, her determination to wholeheartedly cooperate for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia by issuing her slogan, "common joy and mutual suffering." Afterward, in September of last year, a Mission of Returning Courtesies was specially dispatched from Japan followed by the visit of President Wang at the end of the year. At the same time, with the rapid growth of its prestige and the fullness of its power, the National Government after one year of the conflict went a step forward from "common joy and mutual suffering" to "mutual life and mutual death" in order to fight through alongside the Empire the war of the emancipation of Greater East Asia by pledging the unlimited resources both of men and material under its control. On January 9, this year, it resolutely entered the war against the United States and Britain.

Thereupon, the Empire, on its part, in conformity with the spirit of the revival and establishment of China and the upbringing and strengthening of the National Government based on the Fundamental Treaty between Japan and the Republic of China, already in existence, put into practice the restoration of settlements and the abolition of extraterritoriality, thereby demonstrating both the sincerity and faith of the Empire in the establishment of the New Order in East Asia.

In smashing the Anglo-American plot of fooling the world by issuing their blank cheque for the sham restoration of the settlements which were already out of their own hands, Japan has scored a brilliant victory in her diplomacy with the Republic of China.

Furthermore, Thailand which had been increasing her cordial relations with the Empire since the adjustment of the boundary disputes between Thailand and French Indo-China, has generally cooperated with us in the War of Greater East Asia by joining with no loss of time Japan's military operations in the South immediately after the declaration of war against the United States and Britain. In order to enlist herself on the first line of battle for destroying the United States and Britain, she expressed her firm determination by concluding the Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the Empire on December 21, 1941.

On January 25, 1942, she declared war on the United States and Britain. Then, in April, 1942, she concluded an agreement with Japan on the question of economic cooperation between the two nations. Again, in December of the same year, the cultural agreement was effected, thereby giving an important suggestion to the cultural establishment in the Greater East Asia Sphere. Further, during this period, she sent to Japan a Special Mission to pay a visit of congratulation over the conclusion of the Alliance, to which Japan returned courtesies by dispatching a Special Envoy.

With regards to French Indo-China France firstly, with the outbreak of the war, concluded a military agreement with Japan on the bases of the former mutual defense agreement in order to cooperate with us for the execution of military operations. Next, in the field of economics she strengthened the economic agreement, previously concluded, with a view to effect the close economic cooperation. On January 22 of this year, she concluded an agreement for settlement of all trade transactions with the yen as the basis, thereby making positive the cooperation for the economic establishment in the Co-Prosperity Sphere—a fact which is still fresh in our memory.

It is also common knowledge that in Burma, Malai, East Indies, the Philippines and other localities, the native inhabitants who had formerly been oppressed under the shackles of the United States and Britain for many years, have been cooperating with us heartily and gladly at the advancement of the Imperial Forces, either in military operations or in construction work. On January 28 last, Prime Minister Tojo made it clear before the Imperial Diet that Burma would be granted independence in the course of this year and that the Philippine independence also could be expected in the course of time. In this way, two new independent States are expected to emerge in Greater East Asia in the near future. It is a matter of genuine pleasure for us to note the extention of the fields of diplomacy of the Empire in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the development of its brisk activity, and at the same time we feel keenly its ever-increasing importance in the future.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tomoo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 22
Yomo-an's Pupil

Two or three days ago, a group of samurai had moved into the house in the rear avenue of Minami Hatcho-bori. They professed to be ronin from Owari, but they were Gengoemon Kataoka, Yazaemon Kaiga and Gengo Otaka.

On that particular day Gengo Otaka was about to put on his sandals preparatory to going out when Yasubei Horibe rushed in from the avenue.

Gengo Otaka was a stockily built man, and his motions were slow and stolid. His complexion was dark, speckled with many blackheads, and he had a habit of looking at others with his head cocked on one side.

At first glance he appeared to be a dull, uninteresting fellow: but when one listened to his slow, gently-spoken speech, and caught a glimpse of the intellect that lay behind the stolid countenance, one would feel himself in the presence of a remarkable personality.

Poet, tea-ceremony expert and an essayist of the first order, he made people wonder where he hid the courage and military skill which made him such a reputable warrior.

"Where are you going?" asked Yasubei breathlessly.

"To the house of Kikaku. . . ."

"Can you not wait?"

"As the wind blows, as the water flows, as you will, wait I will."

"Sorry to trouble you. . . ."

"I have just removed here. I have nothing to offer you."

"The matter is too important. . . ."

Yasubei sat down.

"Where is Kaiga and Kataoka?"

"They have gone out."

"Otaka."

"Well?" Gengo's large eyes flashed in his dark face.

Yasubei leaned forward, and told all that he had heard at Azumaro's house.

"You are the only man who can probe the matter further. That is why I have come here first without even telling Master Oishi. Will you go?"

"I was just about to go out. All right, I will."

"You look too much like a poet now in that dress. It is better that you disguise yourself as a silk merchant from Kyoto."

"H'm. I see. But I shall not be able to get all the things ready today."

"Tomorrow won't be too late. It is fatal to make a slip."

Sohen Yamada, the tea-master, lived at Takahashi in Fukagawa. A large sign board over his front gate proclaimed that within was the house of Yomo-an, the tea-master. Yomo-an had let the water from the river into his garden, which was grown thickly with trees. It was a silent house; the only sound that could be heard was that of falling leaves.

"Are you the man who wants to learn tea-ceremony?" asked Yomo-an of his visitor.

"Yes," said Gengo Otaka in a low voice. He was dressed like a Kyoto merchant.

"I am a merchant from Kyoto, and my name is Rihei Nishijinya. I often come to Yedo through the patronage of a certain daimyo. My business here is therefore insignificant, and I have plenty of spare time. I thought the best way of spending this time is to learn tea-ceremony, and hearing of your high name, I have come to you to beg that you will bless me with the honor of your tuition."

"You have some past experience . . . ?"

"Nothing worth mentioning."

"Well, it will do you good."

"With you to teach me, I am sure of it . . ."

Gengo Otaka pushed forward a paper parcel containing a sum of money. Sohen Yamada accepted the money at once.

Gengo became a diligent pupil, and he made presents of money whenever he thought fit. He gave his tutor the impression that he had unlimited resources where money was concerned. And gradually, he began to touch on the subject of Kira's tea party.

Sohen Yamada was pleased with his pupil. His attitude began to relax, and his conversation became a little freer. But Gengo knew that he had the utmost need of caution. He was treading on thin ice. One slip, and forty-seven men would plunge to their deaths.

And meanwhile, the days sped on until Yedo woke one morning to find that December had already come.

Chapter 23
The Leader at Home

Kuranosuke Oishi was particularly sensitive to cold. The other ronin often jokingly referred to this trait, remarking that he must have been born in midsummer.

Kuranosuke himself admitted this weakness. During the cold of winter he spent almost all his time crouching over his kotatsu, poring over a book, with a small table laden with other volumes placed on his right. His back always appeared hunched, due to the fact that he wore a thickly-wadded jacket.

His house was not built to withstand the cold. And that winter was particularly severe. The icicles that hung like frozen swords from the eaves had not melted once since they had formed.

"I have just returned," said Chikara.

"Have you finished?" asked Oishi without moving from his seat beside the kotatsu.

"Yes. Everything."

"Thank you."

Chikara had gone round distributing the notice informing the ronin that they had to meet on the morrow. During their stay in Yedo the ronin had learnt to pass on the word swiftly and efficiently. But it was no easy job for Chikara to convey his father's instructions to all of them speedily enough, for they had quarters that were far apart from one another.

"Chikara," said the brains of the Ako ronin, "shut that door tight. There's a draught coming in from there."

"It's shut tightly enough."

"Is that so? I wonder how the wind comes in."

"Today is particularly cold."

"Was it very cold outside?"

"It is December from today."

"H'm."

"Father, more traitors have appeared from our midst. Seizaemon Nakamura and Juhachi Suzuta have disappeared."

"H'm. More deserters."

"Everyone trusted Nakamura. He was one of those who cut off their top-locks before the tomb of our lord and swore eternal vengeance."

"H'm."

The ear nearest the sliding door seemed to him to feel rather cold. Oishi placed his face sideways on the quilt over the kotatsu, and gazed blankly at the wall with half closed eyes. Was he listening or not?

Chikara hunched his muscular shoulders. He had grown into a stalwart young man taller than his father.

"That is not all, father. Sadashiro Tanaka and Riheiji Nakada have also disappeared. There is another deserter, but let me whisper his name into your ear. . . ."

"You mean Oyamada?" Kuranosuke raised his face.

"Yes. Shozaemon Oyamada."

"I heard all about it."

"Who told you?"

"During your absence, Kazuemon Fuwa came here and told me about it."

"What an ungrateful wretch! To think that a fellow like that was in our very midst. . . ." Young Chikara spoke with flushed face and clenched fists. His young heart had been aroused.

Shozaemon Oyamada had been regarded by all as a grave and serious-minded young man. Yesterday, he had told his comrades that he was going out to see his sick father. On the way, however, he seemed to have changed his mind, for he visited the house of Gengoemon Kataoka instead, and finding the other out, had taken three pieces of gold and a kimono from the house and disappeared.

"Don't blame him too much," said Kuranosuke. "No man is perfect. Examining myself, I find cowardice, regret, discontent, indecision, in fact, every human weakness, in my own person. Chikara, look at yourself well before you criticize others."

"Yes, father."

"You talk too much. Curb yourself a little."

"Yes."

"Tomorrow's meeting will probably find more faces missing. One is never sure until the end. Some fish will escape, and the water muddied. That is the way of human nature."

(To Be Continued)

WHEN AMERICA'S LAST OUTPOST FELL

U.S. Troops on Corregidor Thought They Could Withstand Even Tidal Waves—Until They Found Themselves Face to Face With the Soldiers of Nippon

By Kazumaro Uno

(Continued From Last Sunday)

This is the third of a series of thrilling eye-witness accounts of the fall of Corregidor as it happened a year ago, by Kazumaro Uno, a member of the Military Press Bureau at Shanghai, who accompanied the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines. The next instalment will appear on Wednesday.

We must have gone on walking for a mile and a half before we pulled up. Here I was asked to remain behind with the two soldiers to guard the prisoners while Col. Nakayama and Lieut. Uemura took Gen. Wainwright, Lieut.-Col. Peuh and Major Lawrence to the headquarters of the Japanese Commanding Officer on Corregidor, a spot the location of which I never discovered. The little party disappeared into the darkness while the rest of the prisoners lay down on the hillside and promptly fell asleep. After tossing a blanket over Gen. Beebe, who had also stayed behind, I sat down and began chatting to the Japanese guards. They started to tell me their experiences.

Coming out with the second contingent, they said, they had begun to draw enemy fire when their boats were a mile out. Shells had rained on them from every type of light and heavy artillery. The channel had been lit up with red-hot steel, and livid tracer bullets from light machine-guns had streaked past and around them, singing their song of death. But the landing of the first group had improved the situation and the firing ceased as their boat approached Corregidor.

Finally, the little armada reached the shore, though most of the boats were by then leaking badly. As soon as they landed, a light tank from one of them went trundling off into the darkness, while hand-grenades, hurled from the top of the embankment, exploded around them without causing any real damage though several soldiers were killed instantly. There were some American troops on the trees taking pot-shots at us with considerable success, they related, but these were soon silenced by our machine-gunners when they had once been sighted in the dark. With the breaking of the dawn, the Americans began a general retreat. They had suffered comparatively few casualties since most of our men had been wiped out. "I still don't know why they didn't finish us off," one of the soldiers concluded with a broad grin; "we were so few in number and we were lodged in such disadvantageous positions. But, fortunately for us, they began to withdraw from their strategic positions and we gained ground rapidly.

"For four solid hours," he continued, "I feigned dead after finding myself isolated from the rest of the attacking forces and within range of Filipino-American machine-gunners. Not even a finger moved, not a muscle twitched, during those long, dreadful hours of waiting. At last, sometime after daybreak, the enemy voluntarily withdrew. It was only later that I learned that the Japanese had reached San Jose Point and had virtually cut off the enemy opposite us from their main forces. Most of our men had been brought down by machine-gun bullets, which had torn their thighs and ripped their hips to pieces. Few survived. Perhaps those who did not were better off," he murmured feelingly, perhaps seeing again in the darkness, those maimed, bleeding figures writhing in their agony of death.

His narrative ended, the three of us sat on in silence, each of us absorbed with our own particular thoughts, running, I imagined, on very much the same lines. . . . "How lucky we are to be here—alive". . . . while inwardly to myself I thought:

It must have been an hour later when I heard voices in the distance and saw movement in the dark shadows—Col. Nakayama had returned. Several soldiers came along to take over the prisoners. We started our march back to the boat and to Bataan. When I reached the Propaganda Corps tent at Lamao, it was 2.30 a.m. Slipping into a mosquito net in a crowded tent, I fell sound asleep—dead to the world in practically three minutes.

Seconds later, it seemed, everybody was up. It was already 6 o'clock and most of the war correspondents had gathered around the Propaganda Corps tent. Lieut. Mochizuki was to lead the first group of war correspondents to Corregidor. I joined them. By 7:30 a.m. we were all on board a special landing boat. It transpired that the lieutenant in charge had participated in the second landing at 4 o'clock on the morning of May 6. When this became known, he was bombarded with questions and the newsmen clamored for a personal account of the landing. At first the lieutenant was reluctant. It was too awful, he said, and he had lost too many of his men. Gradually, however, he yielded to the persistent demands and unfolded his experiences in broken, staccato phrases.

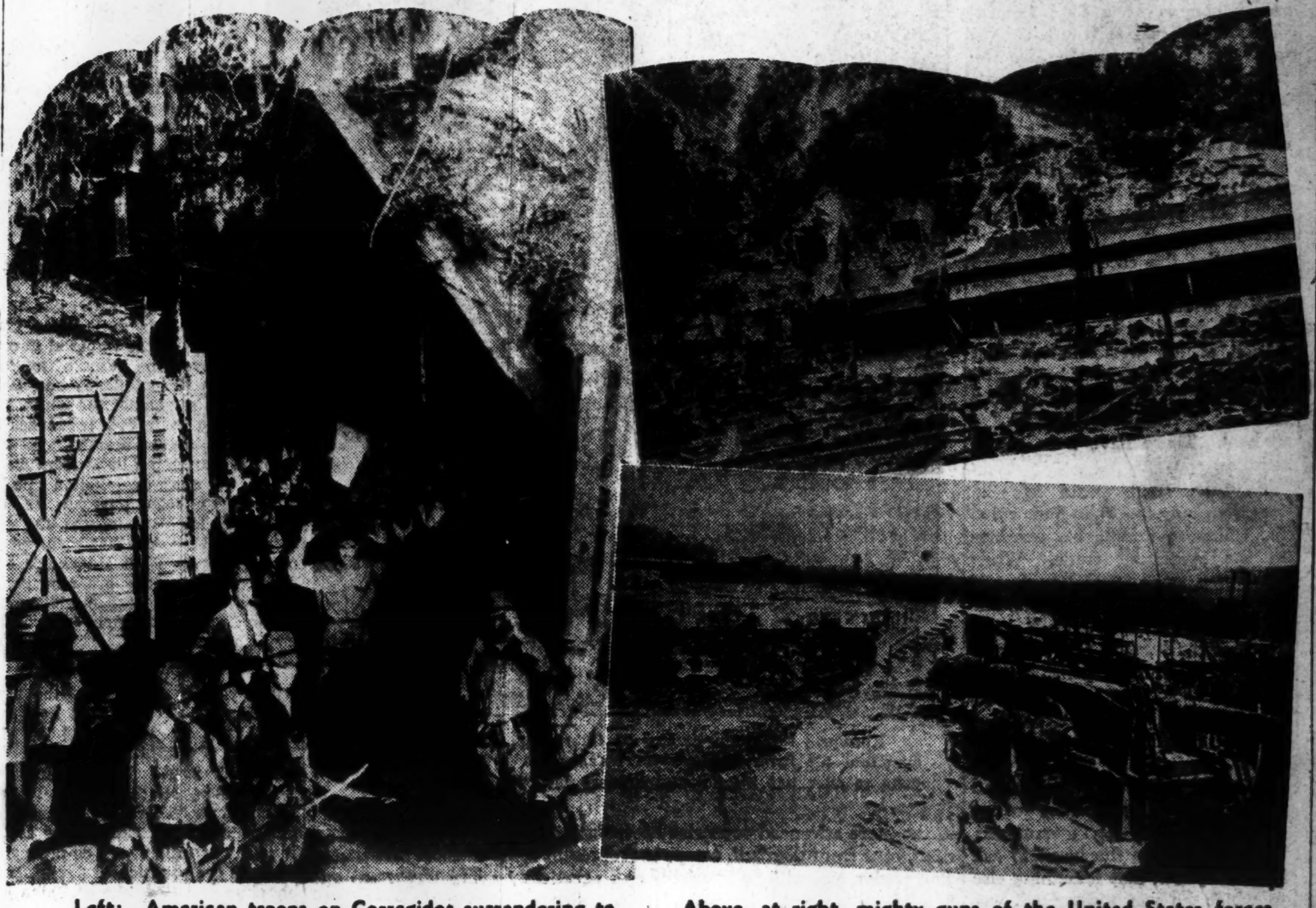
"In my squadron there were six boats," he revealed. "We left Lamao for a certain position about a mile off Infantry Point. There, we were to join another squadron from Caballo and jointly attempt a landing near the position where the first contingent had gone ashore. When the two squadrons met at a given time, the big guns of Bataan were scheduled to go into action with the idea of covering our landing and protecting us from the direct fire of the shore defenses on Corregidor. Unfortunately our squadrons were 10 minutes behind schedule owing to unusually rough waves in the channel that night. The plan went awry.

"At the appointed time, the big guns on Bataan went to work but we were not ready for the attack. Making the best of a bad job, however, we took our adjacent positions and moved shoreward. But before we got there, we were detected and became the impotent targets of merciless barrage at close range. American high powered machine-guns poured a stream of bullets on us from all directions. Rifle fire augmented that hail of death. Our men who were huddled in the center of the boat were all either killed or wounded. Those who clung to the edges of the ships' sides were hit by shells that pierced the steel plating. The boat had already sprung several leaks when we finally came within landing distance of Corregidor. Desperately I gave the signal and led the charge against the shore defenses. I don't remember how many men responded. I know I heard only a small chorus. In that mad dash for the shore, many were drowned as they dropped into the water mortally wounded. Many were killed outright. As I thrashed through the water, wildly, desperately, endeavoring somehow to reach that shore, the phosphorus sent a thousand tell-tale sparkles of light scattering in all directions. Bullets whistled round me, splashing into the water.

"I do not know how we did it, but somehow a group of us made the shore and hugged close to the steep embankments. We did not dare to shoot as we were in no position to take the offensive. Most of us just kept still—half-leaning, half-lying against the slope—just waiting, hoping, that reinforcements would arrive. The shells from Bataan never ceased. Soon we heard the sound of planes above. The gods hand answered our prayers. Day began to break and the aviators went to work with a will, accurately finding their marks.

"We began to stir, cautiously moving up the embankment, carefully crawling through the shattered barbed wire entanglements.

"We stood up and hid behind trees. Off in the distance against the roadway and the higher level of the hill could be seen the snooping figures of retreating U.S. troops. Further to the right, I noticed several helmets which I recognized as ours. I immediately assembled our men and launched them up the hill into the attack. The Marines began to fire wildly, concentrating their fire on a small mound several hundred yards in front of them, from which there flew a Japanese flag; they were trapped between two prongs of our advancing troops. Here was our chance. . . .Vengeance! We opened fire, advancing step by step. There must have been about fifty of them, though what reserves they had waiting further off to the left we did not even pause to consider. There was a spasmodic exchange of firing and then suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, a pursuit plane appeared from nowhere. It dived and let loose a single bomb. That was the end of the American resistance. Those who survived threw down their guns and stood still. . . . they were Marines," he concluded.



Left: American troops on Corregidor surrendering to the Japanese Forces one year ago. Top, at right, the entrance to the vaunted underground fortress on Corregidor.

Above, at right, mighty guns of the United States forces which failed to live up to their reputation. (All Photos Passed by the War Ministry).

As soon as he had finished his vivid narrative, the lieutenant was once again subjected to a barrage of questions; pencil and paper were placed in front of him and a diagram of the landing was also requested. The channel was rough and a couple of the newsmen left the group with a sickly look on their faces. The lieutenant complied to the general request and hurriedly sketched a diagram of the landing. Then he pointed to the side of the boat. "As you can see," he exclaimed, "many of the bullets went clean through the side here." And sure enough, the sides of the boat had been riddled with holes which had been welded during the past 24 hours. This happened to be No. 2 boat of the lieutenant's squadron.

The pilot's position was built like the conning tower of a submarine and was of solid steel plating. That too had been blasted by powerful shells and was completely shattered. It was incredible that the lieutenant or any of the men had survived the terrible enemy fire.

"How many men did you lose?" asked an Osaka Mainichi correspondent. "I dont know yet," the lieutenant replied. "One of my boats carried 76 men and only seven reached the shore. That buck private up there in the pilot's tower is Hirai. He stayed on the boat to lower the anchor but he never got a chance to get to the shore—he jumped off and stayed in the water behind the boat for seven hours, with just his hands and face above the surface. One of our boats was sunk several hundred yards off the shore. I don't know how many of the men on board survived. You must remember that these men carry between 70 and 100 pounds on their bodies even when going out on a landing expedition."

Chapter III
Prisoner of War

At this point someone shouted that we had reached Corregidor. We stood up and stared. It was ghastly. What had once been a verdant hill with large, heavily foliaged trees, was now only a bare mound with blackened stumps scarring its surface.

We made our way through this grim wreckage of nature, twisting in and out among splinters of timber, strands of barbed wire and occasionally side-stepping a form that had once been a gallant soldier. We passed a field hospital; Japanese soldiers lay side by side on stretchers, some with blood oozing through their recently applied bandages. A few—a very few—were able to crane their necks to have a look at us. I saluted them reverently, and a wan smile crept to their tightened lips. Most of them were suffering from multiple machine-gun wounds, in their legs, bodies, arms and faces. Brave men these . . . "human bullets."

We walked on. At one spot a wooden monument had already been erected. On this spot a battalion commander from the first landing party had been killed. Further on we came across herds of Filipino and American prisoners who were being directed in one direction. Guns of all sizes, left behind by surrendering U.S. troops, littered the ground in all directions. Destroyed automobiles and trucks were also visible, practically every-one of them victims of Japanese bombs or shells.

Finally, we came to a tunnel—one of the famous tunnels about which we had heard so much. It was packed with ammunition and food. Outside it several prisoners lingered, awaiting instructions. Nearby were several cots covered with white sheets . . . the stench and the noisy flies betrayed what lay beneath the coverings.

We hurried away from that dreadful scene and took a winding road which led to a position that gave us a commanding view of the surrounding area, including Caballo and Friday Islands. We rounded a sharp bend and Corregidor City came into view—that is to say, what used to be Corregidor City. Now it was nothing but a mass of debris. A long pier jutted out into the blue-green channel—but no ships rode the waters there. Only one hull still remained visible; grounded in the bay was a solitary wreck, the victim of Japanese dive bombers. On a wide, open piece of ground, presumably where provisions had previously been landed, prisoners of war now mingled by the thousand.

I broke away from the group after explaining to Lieut. Mochizuki that I wanted to talk with some of the prisoners. A few minutes later I came across several sun-burnt, red faces. No smile greeted me—just tired looks.

I entered Tunnel Five, a huge hole dug into solid rock. A diesel engine was running some kind of motor at the entrance. From the torrid, tropical heat outside, I entered a somewhat moist, smelly semi-circular tunnel, which was about 20 yards across and about 14 yards from floor to ceiling. In other words, it was a very roomy affair, except for the fact that every variety of equipment and provisions were strewn along its entire length as far as the eye could see.

Next door, I discovered, was the large U.S. Navy wireless room. An intricate variety of complicated looking instruments lined the walls inside and the litter of smashed glass indicated that the men had resorted to sabotage before surrendering. There was a Japanese technician already examining the variegated array of instruments and equipment. He assured me, however, that most of it could be salvaged and shortly put back to use. There was a stack of records near one of the instruments, indicating that this room had been the Corregidor radio station which had occasionally broadcast programs in English and Tagalog to the Philippine people. Moreover, this was the self-same room from which Gen. Wainwright had been in direct communication with Gen. MacArthur in Australia. They had both failed miserably in their futile endeavor to keep the war in the Philippines . . .the war was over as far as the Philippines were concerned.

Behind this room there was another engine—the main deisel motor which generated the electricity and ran the enormous cooling system, together with the pump which operated the water. I was told by an engineer that the engine was in perfect condition and that there was enough deisel oil to keep things running for at least three months. All the water mains and pumping was controlled from this room, as also was the electricity. All in all, to say the least, this was an elaborate set-up.

(To Be Continued)

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Program

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Soprano
"Lieder Evening"
Accompanied by
YASUKO TANI at the piano
Friday, May 7, at 7 p.m.
at Nihon Seinenkan

Program

1. Schubert:
Suleika II
Dass sie hier gewesen
Die Rose
Der Fuengling an der Quelle
Das Lied im Gruenen

2. K. Abe:
"Haru no Yoi"
"Tokinashigusa"
T. Ichikawa:
"Basha"
"Natsukusa"

3. Brahms:
In stiller Nacht
Geheimnis
Alte Liebe
Trennung
Meine Liebe ist Grün

4. Wolf:
Der Genesene an die Hoffnung
Zitronenfalter im April
Auf einer Wanderung
Elfenlied
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MANDALAY RETURNS TO FULL NORMALCY

Peace, Prosperity Completely Restored—Entry Into City Recalled

Domei

RANGOON, April 30.—Today, just one year since Mandalay was occupied by the Imperial Forces, peace and prosperity have been completely restored to that second largest city in Burma, thanks to the untiring efforts exerted by the native inhabitants and the Japanese authorities.

With the population having almost reached its pre-war number, the city is now humming with normal activities.

On this occasion, our thought first goes back to the historic drive one year ago of the Imperial Forces who penetrated the jungles over the distance of more than 10,000 kilometers under the most terrible heat, finally to hoist Rising Sun ensigns in Mandalay.

Historic Entry Recalled

Recalling the historic entry into the city a year ago today, Lieutenant Masahichi Suzuki, who was one of the first to advance into Mandalay as a member of the propaganda corps, narrated as follows:

"Toward evening of April 30, 1942, our unit reached the bank of a river 50 kilometers south of Mandalay. Though it had been reported that the enemy intended to put up resistance along the river, we found no enemy troops when we arrived there. Subsequently, all the Japanese units crossed the river successively.

"At daybreak on the following day, they started their drive toward Mandalay, entering it toward evening to find not one enemy soldier remaining there. Instead of enemy troops, we were 'attacked' by Burmese people there, who rushed to us offering water, flowers and fruits.

Whole-Hearted Welcome

"Of course, we had known that the Burmese entertain a friendly sentiment toward the Japanese, but the whole-hearted welcome they gave us when we entered Mandalay surpassed all our pre-supposition.

"When we inspected the city afterward, however, we found not a single house left undamaged; Mandalay, the second largest city in Burma lay in complete ruins. The famous Mandalay Palace, which was the object of reverence for the Burmese people, was no exception: it had been used as a warehouse for Chiang-aid goods and, moreover, set ablaze by the retreating Chungking soldiers.

Chungkingites' Injustice

"We were told by the Burmese people there that during their stay in Mandalay for about three months the Chungkingites committed all kinds of injustice. As a result, the Burmese harbored a burning hostility against them.

"At one time, the Chungking forces, together with the British, made boastful propaganda about their plan to recapture Burma, but those who know what sort of injustice the Anglo-Indian-Chungking forces meted out to the Burmese at the time of their retreat and how strong the natives' animosity against them is will only laugh at the vain enemy propaganda."

Officers to See Marshall

Major-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Chungking, arrived in Washington on Wednesday accompanied by Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, and Colonel Frank Merrill, senior officer of the General Staff, for the purpose of discussing the war situation in the Pacific with General George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States General Staff, it was announced by the United States War Department, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei quoting a report from Washington.

Airplanes Fly Over Sweden

Several foreign airplanes of unknown nationality flew over the southern part of Sweden on Wednesday night and dropped nine bombs on a small island in front of the Carlscrona Naval Harbor, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei. No damage was caused to men and establishments. Attaching serious importance to the incident, the Swedish Government at once started investigations. On discovery of the nationality of the raiders that Government will file a vigorous protest, the dispatch says.

Portugal Clarifies Policy

The grim determination of the Portuguese Government to strictly adhere to its neutrality and anti-Communistic policies was reiterated by Prime Minister Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar in his radio address on Tuesday night in celebration of the 15th anniversary of Portugal's reconstruction program which he personally started a decade and a half ago, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

SHANGHAI FACTORIES PUSH HEALTH PLAN

Good Progress Seen as Many Plants Show Production Increase Under Project

Shanghai Times

A notable increase in the number of factories which have joined the cooperative clinics, maintained upon the suggestion of the Welfare Section of the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was recorded during recent months, according to Dr. J. Yui, head of the section.

Factory owners and managers in the industrialized part of Shanghai, who had from the very beginning supported the industrial health scheme, declared that an increase in production and a decrease of the number of working days lost as a result of sickness was recorded during the first few months of this year on the basis of statistics compiled by these factories, declared Dr. Yui.

Factory owners and managers of medium industrial enterprises advanced the opinion that since as a result of the establishment of these cooperative clinics, production and standard of work increased at a pace which fully justified the expense involved, and that the authorities should condition the issuance of licences to such enterprises on membership in a cooperative clinic.

Hygienic Standard

Hygienic conditions in Shanghai's industrial world were never of a high standard, it was said. An attempt to alleviate this state of affairs has at last been made, and factory owners pointed out that this scheme had the full approval of the more educated industrialists, while, unless action is taken by the authorities, it will take some time before each and every factory will operate under more hygienic and sanitary conditions.

It was learnt that, contrary to reports, these three cooperative clinics have been established not by the Council but upon suggestions to the Council by several factories. The Shanghai Municipal Council Industrial Division only gives a hand in guiding and advising the scheme on certain points and in recommending to other factories the advisability of establishing additional cooperative clinics.

So far, it was learnt, about 30,000 workers are being served by the scheme, which is rapidly expanding. At present, the management of each member factory contributes $2 for each of their workers toward the upkeep of the clinic. Sanitary conditions in the factory premises are also supervised, while a special study of diet has resulted in regulating certain food deficiencies.

Cost of Food

It is interesting to note in this respect that as the majority of factories provide food for their workers, the cost of such per day, for one worker, has been established at an average of $6.38. The maximum recorded in these diet statistics was $13.94 and the minimum $2.06 per head for one day.

The ultimate aim of the little group of health and hygienic workers who are devoting their time to the improvement of hygienic conditions in Shanghai's industries is to have every factory in the Shanghai area subscribe to a cooperative clinic.

"If every factory in the Shanghai area should become a member of one or the other cooperative clinic," a young and energetic young doctor, graduated from the P.U.M.C., and now in charge of one of these clinics, explained, "it would be possible to build a central hospital which could serve as headquarters of the health scheme and undertake to serve all industrial workers, who represent a large percentage of Shanghai's population."

Health Settlement Wanted

"If each and every factory owner would realize the importance of the health work we are doing," he continued, "the day will not be far distant when a health settlement in the suburbs of this city may be established, in which workers who have ruined their health in a particular trade could recover from their illness and at the same time be trained for another profession with a view to preventing a relapse into the same illness."

Cooperative clinics which have so far met with success are located in the heart of the Settlement's industrial district. Doctors attend in the consulting rooms, which trained and registered nurses daily make two rounds to all the factories that have subscribed to the scheme. In view of the density of population, however factory owners opined that the initial success attained can only be followed up if membership in a cooperative clinic is made compulsory for all factories.

13,000,000 Catholics in Philippines Thank Japan for Kind Attitude Toward Church

Manila Tribune

"Catholics in the Philippines are very grateful to the Japanese military forces for their enlightened attitude toward the Catholic Church," declared Monsignor William Piani, Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines, in an interview.

In this period of reconstruction, he said, the Catholic Church in the Philippines is playing an active role in collaboration with the constituted authorities for the welfare of the people.

Monsignor Piani admitted that in the first few hectic days of the Japanese occupation, he had been uncertain as to the Japanese attitude toward the Catholic religion and the Catholic clergy, especially those considered enemy aliens.

However, he said, these fears vanished as the Military Administration was organized, and the Japanese policy of religious toleration defined. Because of the enlightened Japanese policy of religious toleration defined. Because of the enlightened Japanese attitude toward religion, he added, "it is our wish to contribute more and more to the reconstruction to the nature and aims of our church."

"The policy affirmed by the Japanese authorities to leave the Church free in the exercise of the lofty ideas deserves all our admiration," Monsignor Piani continued. "Our work is not done in darkness but in the full light and in the radiant atmosphere of our Divine mission: to make men worthier creatures of God."

The Catholic Church, with 13,000,000 Catholics in a country of 16,000,000 inhabitants has tremendous responsibility and powerful influence on the people to help adjust themselves according to the character of the new era, the Apostolic Delegate stressed. Catholic archbishops and bishops in the Philippines realize this and are exerting their utmost to cooperate in every possible way to build up a new Philippines, he said, adding that in many concrete ways the Catholic Church is actively collaborating in the reconstruction of the country.

Asked to define in what ways the Catholic Church was cooperating, Monsignor Piani answered: "The Catholic Church during all this time is continuing its work of peace and of mutual understanding in the new situation and has never relaxed teaching the doctrine of Christ, charity and obedience to constituted authority, and endurance and confidence in our destinies."

Meanwhile, private Catholic schools, through the support of Japanese military authorities, are gradually being opened, he pointed out. To date three Catholic schools in Manila have been given permission to open, while still others are expected to open soon. These schools will include in their curriculum study of the Japanese language, he revealed.

Continuing, the Apostolic Delegate disclosed that Catholic nuns are engaged in hospital work not only among Filipinos but also in Japanese military hospitals.

"The Catholic Church is helping in the actual reconstruction work by salutary morals and teaching by trying to restore confidence, union and observance of laws," he declared.

In concluding, the Apostolic Delegate expressed deep gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief of Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, to the Chief of the Religious Section, and to the Bureau of Religious Affairs "for all their efforts and benevolent consideration, and for the help they have so generously given on many different occasions."

Concert Calendar

The Ninth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Wednesday and Thursday, May 5 and 6, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, at the piano. The program includes Vincent d'Indy's "Smphony for Orchestra and Piano on a French Mountain Song"; Akira Ogura's Symphonic Suite and Cesar Frank's Symphony in D minor.

An operatic performance, Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Snow Maiden", in four acts, translated into Japanese, and arranged by Tetsuzo Shirai, musical arrangements by Professor Klaus Pringsheim; accompanied by the Toho Symphony Orchestra, from Wednesday, May 5 to 10, inclusive (Sunday, May 9—matinee only), at the Teikoku Gekijo Theater. The artists include Miss Kuniko Ashihara, soprano; Genjiro Nagata, tenor; Keisuke Shimoyagawa, baritone; Miss Teruko Tsuji, soprano; Miss Yoshiko Sato, mezzo-soprano; Shigeo Kusunoki, tenor and Toho dancing team and Toho chorus group.

A dance recital by Nagayo Sekiguchi and his pupils, accompanied by Miss Ritsuko Fujita, at the piano, lighting effects by Kimio Anazawa, Friday, May 7 at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program includes Rimsky-Korsakov's "Hymn to the East"; Pierne's Piero's Poem; Chopin's Red Dragon-fly; Schumann's Water-fowl; Pierne's Serenade; Debussy's Romance; Strauss' Pastorale; Debussy's Etude—The Sea and eight other new dance creations by the artist.

A vocal recital by Miss Mieko Kako, accompanied by Miss Yasuko Tani, at the piano; entitled "Lieder Evening", Friday, May 7, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes lieder by Schubert, Brahms, and Hugo Wolf, and Japanese songs by Komei Abe and Toshiharu Ichikawa.

A joint dance recital by Madame Seiko Takata; Shigeru Komori, Goro Yamada and Toshinosuke Hanayagi, Sunday, May 9, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The accompaniment by Miss Reiko Asaoka and Miss Yoko Hirayama, at the piano and chorus by the Godo Chorus Group.

A vocal recital by Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone, entitled "Schubert's Evening" accompanied by Professor Klaus Pringsheim, at the piano, Tuesday, May 11, at 6:30 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes all Schubert's Lieder songs on the poem of Goethe.

The 30th Special Concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, entitled "Six Grand Violin Concertos Evening" featuring Professor Willy Frey, violin with the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 11 and 12, (Tuesday: matinee at 4 p.m., and soiree at 7 p.m.; Wednesday: 7 p.m.) at the Kyoritsu auditorium. May 11—The program includes Concertos by Mozart, Paganini and Mendelssohn. May 12—The program includes Concertos by Bach, Beethoven and Brahms.

HONGKONG CENSUS SHOWS POPULATION IS 978,207

5,129 Japanese Listed While Chinese Rank First With 965,075 People

Domei

HONGKONG, April 27.—According to the census taken by the Governor-General of Hongkong, the number of households totaled 245,278 and the population 978,207 of which 494,426 are men and 483,781 women, as of March 31. Compared to the previous month, this means an increase of 3,112 in the number of households and a decrease of 1,787 in population.

Classification into nationality is as given below:

Japanese
Number of households: 2,080
Number of persons: 5,129 (Male 3,413, female 1,716)

Chinese
Number of households: 239,407
Number of persons: 965,075 (Male 486,310, female 487,765)

Other nationals
Number of households: 3,791
Number of persons: 8,003 (Male 4,703, female 3,300)

The population in the various islands, not yet censused but under the control of the Hongkong Government, is not included, and the estimated population for these districts is placed at 29,292.

CHILDREN FIND JOY IN SHANGHAI LIBRARY

20,000 Books Being Loaned to 60,000 Kiddies to Improve Intellectual Standard

Shanghai Times

Aimed principally at encouraging Chinese youths in the city to indulge in more serious reading of historical and literary books, the Shanghai Children's Library is firmly resolved to continue doing its share in improving the intellectual standard of these youths by lending its 20,000 books to more than 60,000 children in Shanghai, an official of the Shanghai Children's Library revealed.

Inaugurated nearly three years ago on June 14, 1941, the Shanghai Children's Library has a strange history, the official pointed out. In explaining the very steps which led to the formation of the library, the official said that three years ago in March 1940, the Celebration Committee for Children's Day received a letter from the Ing brothers, aged 11 and 12 years.

The two lads, in the letter, told the Celebration Committee that while they appreciated the efforts of the Committee in making Children's Day a happy and eventful one, what the children would find very satisfying was the building of a library for them. The idea struck a responsive chord and after preliminary steps were made the library was formally inaugurated at 11-13, 1040 Bubbling Well Road, and has been in existence since, at the same address.

The rapid growth of the library during the course of two years, not only in its reading public, but also in the increase of library books, attests to the popularity of the library and it is the aim of the Library to continue functioning and do its work in providing children with good books.

Good Public Support

When the library was first inaugurated, campaign after campaign was conducted to raise funds for the upkeep of the staff of the library as well for the purchase of books. The generous support from the public has been the primary reason for the growth of the library.

Donations were received and two library buses were bought to facilitate the distribution of books to various schools in the city for the children. Last month another campaign for $100,000 was organized. Although only $60,000 was collected, the campaign may be termed a success considering the present difficult conditions, the official stated.

Altogether four methods are employed by the library in lending books. The first and easiest way—children themselves come to the library and read the books in the library hall. The second—children borrow the books and take them home with them. In this, a registration card, following the principle used by the Municipal Library, is employed. The bringing of books by library buses to schools, which are in a way the sub-branches of the library, for the children to read also helps. Apart from this, the library buses loaded with books also stop at street corners and lend books to street children for two hours or more.

Books for Homeless

There is no hitch in this as the buses wait till the specified time has passed and collect the books again. This last step was decided upon by the library committee to help poor children, who are homeless and to give them what little help it could in educating them, the official of the Shanghai Children's Library stressed.

Concluding, the official pointed out that it was the aim of the library to carry on its scope of work and encourage other cities in China to follow the plan adopted by the Shanghai Children's Library so that China's youths, rich or poor, can take to reading more seriously, adding that "the library is a free institution and all Chinese children are members."

Music Notes

Musical performances are prominently featured in the May repertory of the Imperial Theater, starting with the first of a series of four piano recitals by Miss Chieko Hara, to be given from 7 p.m. today (Sunday), May 2. An all-Chopin program will be offered, comprising the following items: Fantaisie; Sonata Opus 35; Ballade; Etudes; Mazurkas, and Polonaise.

The ensuing recitals of Miss Hara's series will be held on Saturdays, May 8, 15, and 22, from 2 p.m. Next Saturday's program consists of Bach's Italian Concerto; Schumann's Carnaval, Opus 9; Ravel's Sonatine; Debussy's "Estampes," and Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata.

As the first production in a planned series of regular "Imperial Theater Opera" performances, Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "Snow Maiden," musically re-arranged by Klaus Pringsheim, will be staged in a ten-days run from Wednesday, May 5, under the scenical direction of Tetsuzo Shirai and the musical direction of Katsunori Ueno. The leading roles will be taken by Miss Teruko Tsuji, Madam Yoshiko Sato, Miss Kuniko Ashihara, Genjiro Nagata, and Keisuke Shimoyakawa. The Toho Opera Company, the Toho Symphony Orchestra, and the Toho Ballet, directed by Miss Olga Shimizu, will participate in the production.

Classical and new Japanese dances will be shown by Miss Setsuko Fujima in her first recital at the Tsukiji National New Theater, from 6 p.m., Tuesday, May 4. "Hamabara," a dance to a poem by the late Madam Shigure Hasegawa, with music in the "Yamato-Gaku" style (a musical school reviving the classical Japanese music of the Tokugawa period, sponsored by Baron Kishichiro Okura), is among the numbers to be shown.

Handel's Chaconne in G major; Brahms' Sonata in D major, Opus 21 No. 1; Chopin's Scherzo in E flat minor, Opus 31, and Five Etudes from Opus 10 and Opus 25; and Liszt's "Gnomenreigen" and "La Campanella," will be played by Miss Tokiko Shiga in her Piano Recital at the Nippon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, May 4.

The Ninth Philharmonic Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, May 5 and 6, Kazuo Yamada as the conductor and with Miss Kazuko Kusama as the piano soloist. The program included Symphonic Suite in A minor, by Akira Ogura, Symphony for Piano and Orchestra, on a French Mountain Song, by d'Indy, and Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor.

Under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will hold its 19th Subscription Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Friday, May 7. Professor Willy Frey will be the soloist, playing Glazounov's Violin Concerto in A minor, Opus 82. The orchestra selections include Wagner's "Ein Siegfried-Idyll," and Debussy's "Iberia" Suite.

Miss Mieko Kako will sing German lieder by Schubert, Brahms, and Hugo Wolf, and Japanese songs by Komei Abe and Toshiharu Ichikawa, in her Vocal Recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Friday, May 7. Miss Yasuko Tani will assist at the piano.

New dance creations to music by Rimsky-Korsakov, Pierne, Chopin, Schumann, Strauss, and Debussy will be shown by Nagayo Sekiguchi and his ballet troupe in a dance recital at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Friday, May 7.

An evening of lyrical songs composed by Shukichi Mitsukuri (Motosaku Akiyoshi), noted Japanese composer of a moderate modernistic school, will be offered at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, May 10. Songs to Tanka poems, to verses by Bassho, to contemporary Japanese poetry, and other selections from the composer's Opuses 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 will be rendered by Miss Haruko Mori, mezzo-soprano; Madam Taneko Seki, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Takeshi Tometa, barytone, and Miss Haruko Fujita at the piano.

The sixth and last of a series of Masterworks Appreciation Concerts sponsored by the Kondo Music Office will be given at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Tuesday, May 11, with performances by Miss Sonoko Inoue, piano, and the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Hisatada Otaka. Bach's Brandenbourg Concerto No. 3 in G major, for strings only; Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor, and Beethoven's Sixth Symphony (Pastorale) will be played.

Twenty-one selected Schubert lieder, all composed to poems by Goethe, will be interpreted by Seiichi Hayakawa, barytone, in his Fourth Schubert Evening at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 11. Professor Klaus Pringsheim will be at the piano.

Professor Willy Frey, violin, and the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Rosenstock, will perform for the special commemoration program of the "Thirtieth Welfare Culture Concert" at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 1:30 p.m., and 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 11, and 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, May 12 (postponed from April 10 and 11.) The Violin Concertos in A major, by Mozart; in D major, by Paganini-Wilhelmij, and in E minor, by Mendelssohn, will be played at the two performances on May 11, and The Violin Concertos in E major, by Bach, in D major by Beethoven, and in D major by Brahms, will be heard on May 12.

Another Bach Evening will be given by the Tokyo Chamber Music Association, sponsored by Madam Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and clavichord virtuoso, as the third in a series of four subscription concerts at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Wednesday, May 12. The Sonata in C minor for Violin and Piano; Toccata in G major and Capriccio, for clavichord solo, and the Piano (Clavichord) Concerto in E major, with accompanying strings, will be performed.

Several interesting programs of light music will be held in Tokyo in the course of this week, among which the following are outstanding:

Kazuo Shibuzawa's "Pianistic Pipe Accordion" Recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., today (Sunday, May 2), presenting selections by Bach, Mozart, Paganini, Sarasate, and his own compositions, with the assistance of Miss Takako Mikami, soprano, the Bikyo Chamber Ensemble, and Saburo Takemura at the piano.

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Prof. KLAUS PRINGSHEIM (Piano)
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Dance Recital
NAGAYO SEKIGUCHI
Accompaniment: Ritsuko Fujita (Piano)
Friday, May 7, at 6:30 p.m.
at Gunjin Kaikan Hall
Program
Rimsky-Kowsakow: Hymn to the Orient
Pierne: Piero Poem
Chopin: Red Dragon-fly
Schumann: Water-fowl
Pierne: Serenade
Debussy: Romance
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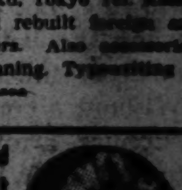

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1943

Who Is Winning the War?

Who is winning the war? It is a pertinent, important question that is easy to answer. We are winning the war—Japan, Germany, Italy, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and the other nations on the Axis side. This is an obvious answer backed by facts, not by wishful thinking of the type indulged in by the grand moguls of Washington and London.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, and that excellent orator, the Prime Minister of Britain, have shown a distinct fondness for waxing eloquent over post-war plans, over future offensives, over nebulous, hypothetical plans for crushing the Axis. But they have also shown a definite distaste for discussing the present state of affairs. Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill do not like to dwell at length on what is happening to their ships and to their armies. A vague "these things cannot be discussed because of military reasons" is their stock reply to embarrassing questions.

Strangely enough, however, the calamity howlers of America and Britain have furnished us with incontrovertible proof that the anti-Axis Powers are losing the war. In a report to the United States Congress, the Truman committee revealed that the anti-Axis nations last year lost a total of 12-million tons of shipping, or more than the combined shipping construction of America and Britain. Coming as it does from an American source, this total can be regarded as the extreme minimum of losses suffered by the Anglo-Americans. The actual total of tonnage lost is probably much higher. But the fact remains that even this minimum figure is greater than the admitted capacity of the United States and Britain to build ships. The significance of this disclosure is amply apparent from the fact that ex-Rough Rider, ex-publisher Frank Knox, the United States Secretary of the Navy, roared with displeasure when the report was published. To Knox's claims that the report was "grossly erroneous," however, Senator Mead frigidly replied that the report was compiled from every available source, that the report had been submitted to the Navy Department which had every opportunity to make corrections or revisions before the report was published.

Despite the frantic efforts of the United States and Britain to replenish their dwindling stock of ships, there is absolutely no indication that things will in any way be better for them in the future. On the contrary, the facts point to a steadily worsening situation for them. Anglo-American naval observers are clearly pessimistic in their predictions. No effective means have as yet been found to combat the U-boat menace which is growing, not diminishing. And in this war, when the battle lines are flung over thousands of miles, ships are a vital necessity. Without a constant stream of munitions and supplies, armies on distant fronts are bound to perish. Without a huge fleet of transports, invasion attempts are impossible.

In the fighting on land, the situation is no better for the Anglo-Americans. A glance at the world map tells the story. The whole territory of the continent of Europe is not only dominated by the Axis; it is theirs. The Anglo-Americans have been wiped completely out of the countries where the first World War was fought and decided. Fighting goes on, but goes on beyond the boundaries of the Axis countries. The Soviet Union is putting up a stubborn fight, but the battle front is in Soviet territory, where cities are being demolished, towns smashed, farm land ruined—all to "save" the Anglo-Americans who are gloating on safely distant sidelines.

It is in the Pacific arena of war, however, that the lines of Axis victory are the most clear-cut. Over a vast area ranging from the Aleutians to the borders of India and penetrating down to the very borders of the Australian Commonwealth, the Japanese land, naval and air forces reign supreme. A tremendous amount of territory formerly held by the Americans, British and Dutch have fallen into Japanese hands, and with this territory have come rubber, tin, oil, quinine and a large number of other vital, strategic war materials. The feeble counter-attacks launched by the Anglo-Americans since the sweeping initial setbacks administered by the Japanese Forces have all been completely crushed. The fighting strength of Japan and her allies has gone up by leaps and bounds, while the anti-Axis Powers are growing steadily weaker, steadily drawing nearer to the day when they will meet inevitable defeat.

Albert B. Chandler, Democratic senator from Kentucky, said recently about Japan's increasing strength: "If Japan is given time she will grow so strong that the war may last ten years or twenty years or it may go on forever." What Senator Chandler really wanted to say, of course, was that Japan's potentialities are so great that the United States will never be able to defeat Japan. The above statement was made in connection with a plea for immediate reinforcements of air power to General MacArthur and was backed by the eloquent warning that "it is cruel enough to deprive MacArthur of the weapons to take the offensive, but it is suicide and tragic to speculate on the safety of Australia by failing to give him adequate air power to prevent threatened invasion."

The Senator also pointed out the dire predicament in which the Chungking regime today finds itself by declaring: "If aid is not transported to Chungking quickly, Chungking may not be able to stay in the war another year or two and half years." At the same time, Mr. Chandler gave a clue as to the grave nature of the strained relations between the United States and the Soviet Union by asserting that the United States has no assurance of Soviet help in the war against Japan. Eventually, he said, the United States may have to face Japan alone.

The Senator is not alone in his forebodings. MacArthur himself has admitted that the Japanese have won air superiority in the Southwestern Pacific, and he has made desperate requests for more aid. And now Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell and Major-General Clair Chenault, respectively the commander of the American forces in India and China and the commander of the American air force in China, are in Washington, begging for help—an open admission of the failure of their operations, proof that the anti-Axis efforts in the part of the world have been resounding failures. Add to this the recent smashing defeat of the Anglo-Indian forces on the India-Burma front, and what is the picture? Defeat, thorough and tragic for the Anglo-Americans, and victory complete and undeniable for the Axis.

A Year Ago Today

May 2, 1942

Crack Japanese Army Units, which landed on Parang, occupied Ganassi, pivotal town in the southern extremity of Lake Lanao in northern Mindanao Island today, and are now continuing a steady advance.

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Following up yesterday's bombing, Japanese aircraft, supported by artillery, today heavily bombed enemy positions on Corregidor Island.

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The lack of medical supplies is causing Chungking authorities their most serious worry as the uncertainty of receiving proper medical treatment at the front lines constitutes one of the main factors in depressing the morale of the Chungking troops.

• • •

Fighting over arms and munitions has broken out between the various Chungking armies in the unoccupied areas of China ever since Chiang Kai-shek ordered the war zone commanders to institute a system of self-sufficiency in munitions. The severance of the Burma route and the resulting scarcity of armaments, the supply of which hitherto had been controlled by Chiang Kai-shek in order to retain power in the central government, had forced him to issue the order for regional self-sufficiency.

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With the possible fear of air raids by the United States air forces in the Philippines completely removed as a result of the progress of Japan's mopping-up operations on Mindanao Island, blackout restrictions in the city of Manila have been removed as of today.

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Dansalan and Momungan, two important strategic points situated on the northern coast of Lake Lanao, Mindanao Island, are now in flames as a result of fires set by the retreating United States troops. Columns of black smoke now float over Lake Lanao, presenting a horrible spectacle, reconnaissance reports revealed.

• • •

As a result of five continuous years of defeats suffered since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, the morale of the Chinese people in the areas under Chiang Kai-shek's control, especially in Chungking, has hit a new low. Fear of Japanese bombing attacks is ever in the minds of the Chungking populace. 500 additional anti-air raid shelters have been constructed this year. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the severance of the Burma route, Chungking has lost its source of gasoline supplies, which has thrown the transportation system of the city into confusion.

MAY, RICE AND FARMERS

Nation Looks Forward to Another Bountiful Harvest as Seedlings Are Planted in the Paddies This Month

By KI KIMURA

It is May, one of the best seasons of the year in Japan, with fragrant young leaves budding everywhere. We might just step out into the field and there find farmers toiling away in a tense atmosphere. They truly represent the fighting spirit of Japanese farmers, well aware of the prevailing international crisis. Here we find not a trace of such a sentimental atmosphere as is discernible in the famous Jean Francois Millet's painting "The Angelus."

They start necessary preparations for paddy fields from this month, May, and will plant the rice seedlings in June. Since the Japanese people live on rice, this is one of the most important events of the year in this country, particularly so in this wartime period when such a labor becomes a starter for securing the wartime foodstuffs.

It is no exaggeration to say that Japan's strength, now being marvelled at by various world powers, greatly depends upon the strength of Japanese farmers. As a matter of fact, approximately half of the Japanese population consists of farmers, and while behind the guns they strive hard to insure Japan's foodstuff problem, out on the battlefield they form the cream of the Japanese troops. Consequently, the Japanese Government pins the greatest hopes on the farmers.

The unique and beautiful characteristic of the Japanese farmer is the fact that he never seeks selfish gains. Speaking from the point of gain, rice is a good example. The production of rice is work in which the farmer may even incur loss if hard labor and cost of production are carefully taken into account. Such being the actual case, if profit alone were considered, all the farmers in this country would perhaps give up their rice plantation, and thus lead to the total extinction of all the paddy fields in Japan. But of course, such a phenomenon will never take place because it will not only endanger the livelihood of the farmers themselves but also create a deplorable situation to the community as well as to the State.

In view of its vital importance to the nation, the Japanese farmer will never abandon the growing of rice. It is indeed gratifying that the Japanese farmer actually think himself unfit as a farmer unless he grows rice. It would be right to say that rice culture is the farmer's faith as well as his destiny.

Now let us take the farming condition of our enemy, the United States! The American farmers have no such unflagging faith as is entertained by the Japanese. Therefore, it is no wonder that American farming is a kind of speculation. Some of them raise cucumbers, some grow tomatoes, others potatoes. In fact they devote their entire land to the cultivation of these vegetables. So, it often happens that when, for instance, the price of tomatoes shows a sharp rise, those who raised this particular vegetable perhaps find themselves suddenly rich, but those who unfortunately grew other things will have to lament over their wasted labor, and withstand the ordeal of throwing away their hard-earned agricultural products.

Once while I was touring the United States, I heard directly from the American farmers that they would be satisfied if they meet with good luck once in three years. They told me that even if luck favored them only once in four years, they still would not go bankrupt. The American farmers, then, are indisputably wasting their time and labor in raising unnecessary things for two or three years, simply for the purpose of hitting luck only once in three or four years.

In sharp contrast to such a deplorable situation in the United States, the Japanese farmers grow rice, vegetables and fruit in a well-balanced manner. Some might say that Japanese farming, too, has recently assumed the form of producing a certain merchandise, but fundamentally it still faithfully observes the so-called self-sufficiency principle by raising various kinds of agricultural products in a carefully proportioned way. It is indeed significant that the Japanese farmers, in raising various agricultural products, first think of what is most badly needed for the country rather than of what will yield them the greatest profit. Inasmuch as they have such a fine idea, they do not care about such things as working hours. This fact is well illustrated by the popular Japanese saying, "Ashitani hoshi o itadaite iye o ide, yube ni tsuki o ohide iye ni kaeru" which literally means, "Farmers go out into the field early in the morning with twinkling stars over their heads, and in the evening they return to their homes with the moon shining above."

Moreover, it may perhaps surprise the people abroad that the Japanese farmers, even after their return home, following a day's hard labor, still carry on their night-work until they go to bed at a late hour. For such profit-seeking, selfish American farmers, who count their labor hours in terms of money, such a hard life as that which Japanese farmers lead would be difficult to rightly imagine. The unique diligence of the Japanese farmers can only be performed by those who are burning with the true patriotic spirit—the spirit of genuine national service.

Japan's foremost scholar on agricultural administration, the late Nobuhiro Sato, once said: "Economy means that it operates the country, enriches the State by cultivating various products, and extends a helping hand to all the people." This, in other words, implies that the fundamental principle of economy is to assure the welfare and happiness of all the people through the productions of various things in abundance. Here will be found the marked difference between the economic theory of Japan and that of Western nations which, if for the purpose of gaining considerable profit, might even dare to throw large quantities of wheat into the sea with the specific intention of raising its price. It is, of course, true that even in Japan, about 11 or 12 years ago, the price of rice slumped, embarrassing the farmers a great deal, and the Government authorities then seriously considered decrease in the production of rice. Hearing of such a critical situation, it can well be imagined that if the Japanese farmers had sought their own selfish interests as undoubtedly the American farmers would have done at such a time, rice cultivation in Japan would most probably have disappeared from this land. Fortunately, however, the Japanese farmers did not consent to a decrease the hitherto maintained production amount of rice, even in the face of the then reasonable suggestion of their Government. This instance can well be compared with the strong religious faith of an earnest religious believer. In fact, the Japanese farmers cannot turn their minds away from the growing of rice, just as an enthusiatic religious believer cannot violate the teachings of God.

It is indeed an undeniable fact here in this country that every grain of rice is a precious gem or treasure to the farmers because of the hard sweat and labor it embodies. It is striking that in every household of farming villages, children of farmers have been and are being taught that if they drop and do not pick up rice grains, punishment will befall them in the form of loss of eyesight.

Needless to say, fertilizer is highly important for raising rice. It is understood that the cost of rice as fertilizer approximately equals the price of artificial fertilizer. This theory may give one the impression that rice could be freely utilized as fertilizer, but none of the Japanese farmers would dare do such a thing. Because to them, rice is a precious treasure; every grain of rice is indeed the crystallization of their sweat and labor. They cannot induce themselves to use rice as a substitute for artificial fertilizer.

Japanese farmers treasure the rice grain and greatly love the rice plant which yields the rice grain. As a matter of fact, it will be recalled that in the second year of the China Affair, an unusual drought swept the country, thus withering rice plants. Needless to say, the farmers immediately did their best to overcome the difficulty of irrigation through the use of rivers, ditches and water from ponds. However, all these irrigation measures did not yield satisfactory results. Yet they did not give up hope. Finally they went so far as to draw water from a well with watering-cans, and water every bit of the dying rice plant. This can be likened to the case of a nurse attending at the bedside of a dying patient.

Since the Japanese farmers attach so much importance to the growing of rice, it is quite natural that they also love the soil itself. And this spirit of loving the soil immediately becomes the fine patriotic spirit which loves the country.

During the last half a century, Japan has gone through four great battles, namely, the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, the First World War, and the present War of Greater East Asia. In all these wars Japan has scored brilliant victories and is still winning marvelous victories in the current war. And everytime Japan is victorious, the people of the world heatedly discuss and attempt to study wherein lies and wherefrom Japan derives the real cause of it's marvelous strength. And yet it is quite strange that none of them seems to have hit upon the idea that Japan's real strength finds its origin in the self-sacrificing Japanese farmers.

To the Anglo-American people who have long been taught to maintain their rights and duties legally and to think a great deal about their own profits economically, the unequalled spirit of the Japanese farmers will perhaps remain a mystery forever. However, in view of various points in common, this spirit could perhaps be clearly understood by all the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Even if they can not understand it, we must do our best to make them understand fully this fine, unique spirit. We can rightly claim that when the spirit of Japanese farmers truly permeates the minds of all the races of Greater East Asia, the day will have arrived when complete success greets the formation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere so eagerly and unanimously desired by all the peoples in this part of the world.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON
A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

ANCESTRY OF CHINESE TRACED TO PEKING MAN

Legends Do Not Support Theory Of Migration From West

By HOU TSE-HUNG
Former Political Commentator of the Shun Pao

Part II

After the lapse of the Ice and Pluvial Ages, men in the Old World gradually entered the agricultural stage and became more tied to the land and less migratory as settlement was more advantageous for the Neolithic Man owing to the fact that they had little effective means of transportation as the nomads and the modern man. It is true that the nomads, such as the Tartars and Mongols in the past, did migrate for thousands of miles from time to time from one place to another, but this was made possible by the fact that they had domesticated the horse, and learned to mount it. Now this technique so far as we know, was an invention not more than 2,500 years old. How was it possible for the Sumerians and the Egyptians some 4,000 years ago, who were not nomads, but settled people and town-dwellers, to travel at such a great distance? How could they afford to give up their settled life, and security to start on a journey of unknown fate for thousands of miles across the perilous deserts and impassable massive mountain ranges with little provision on the way and quite primitive means of transportation at their disposal?

Finally, the migration of a race, if it look place before the invention of writings, would certainly leave us no written record of it. But for a race, who possessed a written language already, there should have been left some record of such a big event as a long distance trek from Egypt and Mesopotamia to China. But so far as we know there is absolutely nothing of the sort left to us in either ancient Chinese classics or other records. Not only are there no written records on the subject, but, at the same time, there are no such legends handed to us in support of the theory of the Chinese migration from the west.

Did Not Come From West

It is quite safe for us to assume that the Chinese has long been living in China from the very beginning, and did not come from the west as a conquering race, and drove the aborigines to the south and occupied the land as had been assumed by some of the western scholars. This assumption is well borne out by numerous archeological evidences excavated in the course of the last fifteen years. If the Chinese were really people who migrated from the west there ought not to have been so many archeological remains of proto-Chinese left behind for us.

The fact established by these archeological findings is that China had not only a Neolithic Age, but a Paleolithic Age and even an Eolithic Age too. The earliest inhabitants of China, we know, now were of Peking Men, or Sinanthropus pekinensis, whose remains were found some 15 years ago 30 miles southwest of Peking by Dr. J. D. Andersson, the Swedish archeologist. At first, the Peking Man was regarded as one of the remote ancestors of man before the differentiation of modern races. But after prolonged investigation of the skull and the jaws of the Peking Man, Professor Franz Weidenreich of the Cenozoic Research Laboratory of the Geological Survey of China, asserted that "nothing contradicts the assumption that the Peking Man is a direct ancestor of recent man," especially the Mongolian group of man, owing to a peculiar thickening of jaw bones and the conformation of the teeth, and specifically related to the Chinese people, for the observed peculiarities of the "Chinese skulls at my disposal . . . are not only found in prehistoric (aenolithic), but also in modern jaws in exactly the same formation and variability as in Peking Man."

This discovery means that the Chinese people had their begimmings during the early Pleistocene or Eolithic Age, and the Chinese race has been living in China during the past 500,000 years, and the Peking Man must have been the earliest ancestor of the Chinese people, although he may not have been the sole ancestor of the modern Chinese, as there may have some other Paleolithic people was wandered to China from the West, for there is a number of Paleolithic skeletons found later near the cave of Peking Man showing some affinity with the European Paleolithic peoples rather than with the Mongolian type.

Remains Were Found

Although we know very little about the Paleolithic people in China or the descendants of Peking Man throughout the Pleistocense Age so far, their remains, including weapons and traces of campfires, had been found in the course of 1922 to 1929, in the Ordos Region of Suiyuan Province, and along the valley of the Yellow River between Shensi and Shansi. What we lack now is the skeletons of these Paleolithic people. But it is already sufficient for us to declare that China had a Paleolithic Age too. The scarcity of the evidences of these Paleolithic people in China is easily understood. Firstly, the work of archeological researches or excavations in China has barely begun, and very little space has been covered. Secondly, China in the Paleolithic Age was extremely thinly populated and their sites were originally scanty and on that account the discoveries of them are not so easy as with the Neolithic sites.

The third cause for the paucity of Paleolithic remains in North China requires more space for explanation. We know that through the Pleistocene period there were no less than four glacial epochs during the course of which both North America and a large part of Europe and Central Asia were buried under ice while the plains of the present North China, especially the coastal regions, were far warmer in climate than they are now, as it is evidenced by the presence of remains of tropical fauna contemporary with the Peking Man and the Paleolithic people in the Ordos region, such as black-ape, which now is found in Celebes only, the sabre-toothed tiger, the hyena, both extinct, the water-buffalo, which is now found in southeast China only, the elephant, which is now found in Indo-China today, while the porcupine is found along the Yangtze Valley now, rhinoceros, antelope, as well as bits of egg-shell of a giant ostrich, all of which is extinct.

This difference in temperature between North China and Europe during the glacial ages must have created violent wind from the west several times stronger than the present monsoons in North China which is the result of the great cold in Mongolia, blowing to the east. It must have been this violent and strong wind from the west which carried the fine dusts of the deserts of Central Asia as well as the Gobi Desert hundreds of miles east until they were dropped over the plains of North China when the violence of the wind was spent. It is quite imaginable that during the course of the formation of loess, life in North China must have been extremely hard, if not wholly impossible. It is quite probable that the Paleolithic Man, the first descendants of Peking Man in the plain of North China were forced to seek refuge in the Ordos steppe or somewhere where more genial climate prevailed or in the south, where, however, we have done very little in excavations so far. The occurrence of such a vast change in atmosphere and transformation of earth's surface in the course of the formation of the loess in North China is surely one of the causes accounting for the scarcity of the remains of Paleolithic man in China. It is quite clear that we must carry out more excavations and explorations in this field in an effort to fill up the gap, rather than being content with the conception that there was no Paleolithic period in China.

(To Be Concluded)